

SR 1130 Oral History Interview with Monroe Sweetland

by Richard Harmon

Oregon Legislature Oral History Series

1984 November 16 - 1987 October 27



THE OREGON
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Compiled by: Cynthia Lopez

Tape 1, Side 1

1984 Nov. 16

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Introduction	Interviewer introduces himself and notes that this interview session is taking place in the Jefferson Room at the Oregon Historical Society			
00:00:19	Family background	Sweetland states his full name and date of birth, his parents' names and birthplaces. His parents met when his mother was attending the University of North Dakota while his father was the Director of Athletics there. His mother's parents moved to Oregon toward the end of her studies, and his parents were married in Hood River, Oregon. His father became Director of Athletics for Willamette University.	Family life	Education - Family	
00:03:02	Move to Michigan from Oregon	Sweetland's father was a medical doctor as well as an athletic director. His father's uncle and brother, both medical doctors, died within the same year so he moved back to Michigan to take over the family medical practice. Sweetland was about five years old when they moved and he attended public school in Michigan. He describes his father's medical licensing and his parents' reasoning for moving. He discusses his memories of Oregon from early childhood. His family lived in Salem near the Willamette campus during his first few years of life. He was born in that home.	Family life	Extended family	
00:06:12	Sweetland's mother's occupation and brief description of his siblings	Sweetland's mother's primary occupation was taking care of him and his younger sister. She also enjoyed athletics. Sweetland notes that before moving to Michigan, the family moved to Geneva, New York for about a year and a half and he started school there. His mother taught tennis there at William Smith College. After they moved to Michigan, she kept the books and answered the phone for his father's medical practice. His youngest sibling George was born in Michigan and passed away at age 18 of polio. His younger sister's name is Ada Louise.	Family life		

00:08:34	Description of childhood activities, part 1	Sweetland describes his father as an "upstate New York Yankee" that grew up on a farm as his mother had in North Dakota. They had a large woodpile which was used for cooking and heating both their home and his father's small hospital. Sweetland describes his early job of splitting, carrying, and stacking wood, and how he felt about it then versus now. He also engaged in hunting, fishing, and trapping. He learned to drive at age 13 and was in the trapping business, catching skunks, muskrats, and other animals. He describes this as a "rugged, rural background."	Family life	Chores	Rural life
00:12:06	Description of home life and family activities	Sweetland describes his childhood home in Michigan as a "very busy house." His father practiced alone at first and later took on a partner. The business was operated through a home office staffed by his mother, who also took care of cooking and other homemaking as well. The family ate morning and evening meals together. Sweetland says they did few other activities as a family. He describes his parents' religious backgrounds and the family's membership in the Lutheran church. This later impacted his choice of university. He describes his involvement in the grange as well and some of the activities there.	Family life	Religion - Lutheran	Business ownership
00:15:20	Interest in music, participation in Boy Scouts, and family cabin in Canada	Sweetland discusses his interest in music. He played the trumpet and the coronet. He describes his involvement in the Boy Scouts, including the band. When Sweetland was in 8th grade, his family purchased some land in Canada on a lake and together they built a cottage on it over time. He brought friends to visit there in high school and college. He describes his pets, with his hunting dogs being the most important to him.	Boy Scouts	Family life	
00:18:04	High school oratorical contest, part 1	Sweetland describes his grade school education and his interest and abilities in the subjects he studied. In his sophomore year in high school, he wanted to participate in the oratorical contests but his voice hadn't yet changed. The high school principal discouraged him from participating due to his voice. Sweetland wrote an oration anyway and describes the topic, public schools. He discusses influences on his thinking about it including the Ku Klux Klan's position against private parochial schools, though he did not agree with their other positions.	High school	Public speaking	Education - Attitudes
00:22:46	High school oratorical contest, part 2	One of Sweetland's motives in writing his oration in favor of public schools was to sell people on public schools. He won the local oratorical contest and moved on to the county contest where he won first prize on the content of his oration and the judges were split on his delivery. He later found out that the judges were professors at Notre Dame.	High school	Debates	Accolades

00:24:28	Early interest in politics, part 1	Sweetland had been interested in politics as a youth. He describes his parents' political views. He recounts a story about election day in 1920, when he was ten years old. Boys from school harassed him for "sounding off" about politics. He describes a friend, [Cline DeMott?] who was his only fellow Democrat. He tells a story about the local elections in his village in 1921 that had a significant impact on his life. Frustrated that the Democrats were not going to caucus due to not having any candidates, he and [DeMott?] sent 34 postcards to members of the party announcing a meeting. Six people attended the caucus and candidates were nominated. Three of them were elected.	Political views	Democrats	Election practices
0:28:41	Early interest in politics, part 2	Sweetland was never caught for sending the postcards but [DeMott?] told his sister. That summer, his mother confronted him about it and he admitted he had done it. A reporter had come to the house to talk with him about the incident. It became a story in the Detroit News.	Political views	Media coverage	

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Tape 1, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Political activities as a teenager	Sweetland explains why he knew he was a Democrat so early in life. He describes differing with his principal Republican friend about international issues. His sixth and seventh grade teacher was a Democrat and she influenced him a lot. He mowed lawns for money and helped some of his customers to register to vote, including two older sisters who were the first Black people he had met. He recalls seeing copies of the Chicago Defender for the first time and began to be aware of racial issues. Although he was still in his mid-teens, politicians began to notice to him. A Republican representative took him to Lansing where he spent a week watching the legislature. His father wanted him to be a doctor and he took the required courses even though he knew he did not want to pursue medicine.	Democrats	Political views	Voter registration

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Tape 2, Side 1

1985 Jan. 11

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:14	Participation in the Luther League	Sweetland describes his participation in the Luther League discussion group at the Lutheran Church from age ten through high school. He was interested in foreign missions and describes a visit from Africans to his church, which was a big deal in his small rural town. He looked through his mother's issues of "Lutheran Women's Work" which contained stories of Lutheran missions in Africa. In the Luther League, he questioned whether Christian missions should have dominance over existing religions in foreign countries.	Religion - Lutheran		
00:04:57	Ku Klux Klan influence on protestant churches'	Sweetland notes that parochial schools run by the Catholic Church were an important subject of discussion in Michigan at this time. As a Lutheran, he had "sharp exchanges" with kids from other churches about how Lutherans were just like Catholics. He notes that many of the protestant ministers belonged to the Ku Klux Klan or gave it support but that the Lutheran Church had many foreign-born parishoners, which helped "immunize" it from the "100% American" Klan philosophy. He had discussions with youth from the other churches about this. He first became interested in Wittenberg University in Ohio through the Luther League. He describes events they organized to raise money for the University and he learned a lot about organizing people and events from this experience.	Religion - Lutheran	Ku Klux Klan	Political and community organizing
00:09:07	Questioning Christianity	Sweetland and a few of his friends questioned aspects of the Christian religion and read <i>The American Mercury</i> whose editor ridiculed American churchgoing. Sweetland describes an incident where his pastor interrupted and temporarily silenced their discussions about Christianity, saying "Here we are, poor, finite creatures trying to reason the infinite."	Religion - Christian		
00:11:29	Predisposition to being a Democrat	Sweetland describes his predisposition to being a Democrat. He had a sixth and seventh grade teacher who helped solidify some of his thoughts but he does not know where his ideas originated. His parents were supportive but not very political. They had three newspapers delivered at his house so he had access to current events. Sweetland describes his school years and the small village of Constantine, Michigan.	Political views	Democrats	Family life

00:14:25	Early interest in reading and the newspaper	Sweetland read widely from the local library and also based on people's recommendations. His reading confirmed his interest in politics. When he was 14, he won a contest for selling the most subscriptions to the local paper, the Constantine Advertiser-Record and won an Essex Coach automobile. He describes his efforts to get people to subscribe. He describes spending time at the newspaper office, where the owner would let him hang around and put him to work sometimes. Before he left high school, he sometimes wrote the local news when the regular correspondent was away or ill. This sparked his interest in journalism.	News media	Journalism	
00:18:05	Deciding to attend Wittenberg University	Sweetland describes winning the county oratorical contest as another experience that influenced him. Sweetland describes going to Wittenberg University and why he chose it though his father would have preferred him to go to a more well-known, eastern university. He started college at 16, which was unusual at the time. He went through high school in three years instead of four. He describes his father's influence on his academic pursuits.	Public speaking	Education - Undergraduate	Education - Attitudes
00:22:08	Sweetland's course of study and participation in Phi Kappa Alpha at Wittenberg University	Sweetland was two to three years younger than most of his fraternity brothers and other class members. He majored in history and minored in public speaking and journalism. He also took chemistry to keep his father satisfied, receiving a D both years that he took it. He did well in his major courses and had some inspiring teachers. He was very active in his college fraternity, Phi Kappa Alpha, and was president of the chapter his senior year. He describes the work of being in charge of rushing and how it helped him in the future.	Education - Undergraduate		
00:25:43	Sweetland's straw poll on the 1928 presidential election	Sweetland notes that girls took up a lot of time in college, though he was not seriously committed to anyone. He describes a drive he took across the United States with his mother and siblings in the summer of 1928 when he was a junior in college. They visited relatives in Oregon. While on the trip, he took a straw poll on the presidential candidates for the 1928 election and sent the results of his poll, with Franklin D. Roosevelt winning, to James Aloysius Farley in Albany, NY who worked for Governor Roosevelt. Sweetland discusses his intention for the poll and how he felt about what became of it. He discusses his polling methodology.	Dating	Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Political participation
00:29:16	Sweetland's grandfather's support of a Democrat in the 1928 presidential election	Sweetland's grandfather in Oregon, James O. Mark, was a North Dakota Republican who nevertheless supported Democrat Alfred Emanuel Smith in the 1928 presidential election. Sweetland believes it was because he supported him. His grandfather subscribed to the Oregon Journal and sent it to him at Wittenberg.	Political views	Extended family	

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00:00:03	Development of political ideas during college	Sweetland strongly supported Alfred E. Smith for president in 1928 and was very active in the campaign. There was an AI Smith club on the Wittenberg campus with a very small membership because the student population was "overwhelmingly Republican" who were satisfied with Hoover. He registered to vote at 18, though 21 was the legal voting age, heading to the polls at six o'clock a.m. so that he wouldn't run into people who knew his age. He saw the college registrar there but she did not report him. He "lived a very anxious week or two after the election" about whether something would be done about his illegal vote.	Education - Undergraduate	Political involvement	Voter registration
00:03:16	Incident on Wittenberg campus on election day, 1928	Sweetland describes an election-day incident on the campus regarding a debate in the chapel on Smith versus Herbert C. Hoover, organized by the AI Smith club. At the beginning of the chapel service, he found out that Edwin C. Dinwiddie, chief lobbyist of the powerful Anti-Saloon League, was there. Sweetland describes his anger about Dinwiddie, his strongly worded, extemporaneous speech against Dinwiddie's presence, and Dinwiddie's response. Sweetland was told at his fraternity that he ruined the chapter and that they would hold a meeting about disciplining him, but they ended up not doing anything. Sweetland describes the chapel incident as his "first real political showdown."	Political views	Public speaking	Smith, Alfred E.
00:10:01	First experiences working within the Black community	Sweetland describes his first experience working in a Black neighborhood. [Sully James?], secretary of the county Democratic committee, recruited Sweetland and others to visit Black precincts to campaign for the Democratic candidate. He discusses his work and growing awareness and empathy for how the African American population was treated. He also describes a friendship with Ed Clark, a Black Wittenberg student and tells a story about inviting him to dinner at his fraternity and some of the internal political work he did to pull it off.	Campaigns	Racial issues	Democrats
00:13:31	Continuing political conversations over the summer at the family cabin in Canada	Sweetland notes that he was not a Socialist while at Wittenberg. He read the New Republic and describes an economics professor who introduced him to many liberal and radical ideas. Sweetland was a Democrat until he got to Cornell. He spent time at his family cabin in Canada in the summers and sometimes took political friends with him, describing one incident around 1931 where a person he had casually invited showed up unexpectedly to visit. It turned out he was on assignment with the Communist Party to work on Sweetland that summer, which Sweetland did not find out until years later.	Political views	Family life	Communism

00:16:44	Arguing with a communist at the family cabin and enrolling in Cornell Law School	Sweetland notes, as a partial explanation for being of interest to the Communists, that he had become chairman of the Student League for Industrial Democracy at the end of 1930. He debated and quarreled over Socialism versus Communism with the Communist person that visited the cabin in the summer of 1931 and he says it was the only time in his life he had the urge to slug someone, describing an incident while they were working at the woodpile. By the time he completed college at Wittenberg, Sweetland knew he wanted to go to graduate school in journalism or law. He describes how his uncle, Judge Monroe Marsh Sweetland, was an influence toward the law and lived in Ithaca, New York. Sweetland enrolled in Cornell Law School.	Communism	Socialism	Law school
00:20:28	Starting law school at Cornell and meeting Albert E. Arent	Sweetland began studying at Cornell in the summer of 1930. He describes his courses that summer. He began to meet the campus political leaders and describes it as a different world with no Lutheran Church influencing the campus like it had at Wittenberg. He describes a new friend at Cornell, Albert E. Arent, who was a member of the Telluride Club, where Sweetland enjoyed visiting him because it was "...like a fraternity house full of men and ideas."	Law school	Arent, Albert E.	Cornell University
00:23:07	Advocating for the addition of German soldiers to Cornell's World War I war memorial	When school started in the fall of 1930, a war memorial was dedicated to Cornell casualties from World War I. Sweetland and Arent noted that several alumni were killed in the German armies but not recognized in the memorial. They made the case for a German citizen and Cornell graduate killed in the war, an issue that received media coverage and that he describes as well-suited to the pacifist climate of the 1930s. They organized student sentiment and made it an anti-war pitch. They succeeded in having four to five names added to the memorial. It was also a basis for their challenging of compulsory ROTC.	World War I	Cornell University	Pacifism
00:25:05	Friendship with Daniel Eastman and political pull of Cornell's campus	Sweetland notes that he soon become well-known among Cornell and other universities' campus political leaders. He describes his close friendship with Daniel "Dan" Eastman, son of prominent radical Max F. Eastman. Eastman was not particularly political and was one of his fraternity brothers, the first Jewish member. He discusses another situation in the fraternity with a Jewish pledge. He describes his friend [Abe?] Magdoff. Sweetland notes that Cornell attracted nationally known people and it was not very far from the country's power centers. He spent more time working on politics than on his law studies. The dean warned him about not making it through during his second year.	Cornell University	Eastman, Daniel	Jews

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Tape 3, Side 1

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	The popularity of Communism during Sweetland's Cornell years	Sweetland discusses the role of Marxism in his life during his Cornell years. He was always more interested current political issues than theory. He jokingly told some friends that he could never be a Communist because he liked elections too much. He notes that there were many and Socialists and Communists at Cornell and that it was a more open time. He notes that he was identified as a left-wing socialist but became increasingly anti-Communist.	Communism	Cornell University	Political views
00:03:32	Election to state senate as a Socialist in New York	Sweetland describes his uncle Edwin R. Sweetland's campaign for supervisor of Dryden Township at the same time Sweetland was on the ballot as a Socialist candidate for state senate as well as to be elected delegate to the Socialist convention around 1932. Sweetland won, believing that name recognition helped him and that most, if not all, of his relatives in the area probably voted for him. He describes giving a "straight Socialist sermon" and the reaction of the parishoners. At times his uncle would cautiously ask him to tone down his activities, which he did somewhat when his status at law school was at risk.	Socialism	Campaigns	Law school
00:07:16	Sweetland's relatives' influence on, and concern about, his law studies	Sweetland tells a story about his uncle discussing with him the epitaph on a grave monument he was having inscribed for himself and his late wife and his concern that Sweetland would object to certain parts of it. Sweetland notes that this uncle, with whom he was living while at Cornell, wrote his father some worried letters. His family would discuss their concern about him doing too many things outside of his law studies. He describes this time as uncomfortable and that things were better after he transferred to Syracuse University where he was not so close to his relatives. He describes his relatives' support of him getting through law school.	Law school	Syracuse University	Family life
00:10:30	Transferring to Syracuse University and mentorship of Norman M. Thomas	Sweetland describes a Cornell dean and a professor asking if he could separate from his political activities and Sweetland did not think so. He already had leadership positions in national Socialist organizations and was being mentored by Norman M. Thomas. Sweetland talked with faculty at Syracuse and decided to transfer. He describes his relationship with Thomas and Thomas' importance during those years. He was very active in Thomas' 1932 campaign for president and describes his popularity with college students. He describes how he felt about Thomas and a recent celebration of Thomas at a high school named for him.	Political participation	Socialism	Thomas, Norman M.

00:16:42	Political activity while at Syracuse University	Within weeks of the end of Sweetland's term as the National Chairman for the League of Industrial Democracy, Thomas and Harry W. Laidler invited him to take over as the national organizer for the Student League for Industrial Democracy, which he agreed to do. He notes that taking the position meant leaving his law studies and describes his work all around the U.S.	Thomas, Norman M.	Political participation	
00:19:12	Meeting future wife, Lillie Megrath	Sweetland and Lillie Megrath met at a committee meeting in the girl's cooperative house at Syracuse, where there were often organizational committee meetings. He notes that she had to work as well as attend school on a scholarship, so she was very busy. They married when he was 23 and she was 21. They were ideologically and politically compatible. He describes her family's working class background. He describes the political influence of one of her teachers. Sweetland describes the anti-war activities they were involved in at Syracuse.	Megrath, Lillie	Syracuse University	Political participation
00:22:25	Corrupt voting incidents in the 1932 election	Sweetland describes the growing support for the Student League for Industrial Democracy around the country, growing from 10-15 chapters to over 200. He describes his work for Thomas' election in upstate New York, including poll watchers to limit the widespread ballot corruption in that area. They focused on precincts where there was a chance for Socialist votes. He shares the story of an incident where wards of the state were bussed in and paid to vote at City Hall, and another incident where a poll watcher witnessed corrupt voting and what transpired.	Thomas, Norman M.	Political participation	Voting
00:27:40	"We got a lot of real practical experience with rough politics"	Sweetland describes the higher Socialist vote in Jewish districts. He notes that leaving the classroom allowed him to gain a lot of practical political experience. He describes his feelings about Franklin D. and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. He voted for Thomas in 1936, as an elector in Oregon. He describes writing Thomas a letter saying he was starting to align more with the Democrats and would be leaving the Socialist party and notes Thomas' response. He expected to be attacked more for his Socialist background than he ever was.	Socialism	Political awareness	Thomas, Norman M.

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Tape 3, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Voting strategy in the 1932 presidential election and shortcomings of the Democratic party	Sweetland discusses the idea that supporting Norman M. Thomas in the 1932 election meant taking votes away from Franklin D. Roosevelt and allowing Republicans to win, noting that many people probably voted for Roosevelt as the practical option. He describes the ways in which the Democratic party was not appealing to him at the time. He notes the significance of racial issues, and that the Democratic party could not battle them, being a "party of bigoted senators and segregation..." He shares his thoughts about the Communist party and its candidate, William Z. Foster, at the time. He notes that the young man who was a Communist plant and visited his cabin was journalist Edmund W. Stevens.	Voting	Democrats	Racial issues
00:03:35	Shifting from Democrat to Socialist	Sweetland discusses his switch from Democrat to Socialist and what drove him to make that change, including the internationalism of the Socialists and their positions on race. He comments on Thomas' impact on people, though he was never elected president, "he planted deep commitment in so many people" and influenced the Democratic party. He describes the Great Depression and economy of the early 1930s influencing the move to the left politically in the U.S. as well as many racial issues that were unaddressed by Democrats. On the other hand, the "Socialists had answers and we practiced what we were preaching."	Socialism	Racial issues	Thomas, Norman M.
00:07:46	Impact of the Great Depression on Sweetland's family	Sweetland's family was not affected by the Great Depression. His father maintained an adequate income from his medical practice. Sweetland kept his expenses low. He noticed the impacts around him such as many fellow students having to drop out as well as seeing intense poverty. He discusses unemployment organizations such as the Workers Alliance of America, for whom his wife worked. He describes his pay arrangement from the League for Industrial Democracy and hitchhiking to appointments around the country.	Family life	Great Depression	Unemployment

00:10:47	Colleagues in the League for Industrial Democracy	Sweetland describes some of his colleagues in the League for Industrial Democracy, including George C. Edwards, Joseph P. Lash, [Anna Cables?], Mary Fox and James A. Wechsler, including some of their subsequent career paths and accomplishments.	Political participation	Socialism	
00:13:12	Ideological differences with Communism	Sweetland discusses the League for Industrial Democracy being in conflict with the Communist's National Student League, which was stronger on New York city campuses. He describes the points of conflict in ideology and differences in the organizations mostly related to the topic of war. He notes that a Communist ran for president of the Young Democrats in Portland and did not win but it was close. He describes some of their activities in Portland.	Communism	Pacifism	Political views
00:16:36	Development of the American Student Union	Sweetland notes that his work during his years with the League for Industrial Democracy was gratifying. He discusses the issue of creating a unified national student organization, the American Student Union, agreed upon by both Communists and Socialists. The Socialists backed out of the agreement due to differing positions on some key geopolitical events. He describes the voting on this at the unification convention. The American Student Union lasted a few years longer.	Socialism	Communism	Political participation
00:19:16	Formation of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland lists some of the other progressive parties he was interested in. He moved to Oregon to form an independent political party called the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, keeping their options open to going in the direction of the Democratic party. He discusses his stance toward the New Deal and Socialist critiques of it that he did not feel were very strong. He notes concerns about Franklin D. Roosevelt's appointment of political hacks to certain positions and the movement toward public power, which was acceptable to Socialists.	Socialism	Political participation	Public power
00:23:37	Influence of Wisconsin and Minnesota on third party vision for Oregon and Washington	Sweetland discusses the strength of the Socialist party in Wisconsin and the Farm Labor Party in Minnesota and how Oregon and Washington looked to them as examples and hoped that the region would be "in third party hands" - a liberal, agrarian, labor party. He explains that he had always wanted to come back to Oregon but it was not his only choice to move to; he had been looking in Connecticut, Michigan, and Ohio as well. He was not sure what he would do for work in Oregon and he did not ask his family for money after leaving law school.	Socialism	Liberal	Labor issues

00:27:02	Oregon as a fertile state for developing an independent, progressive party	Sweetland explains why Oregon was seen as a fertile area for developing an independent political party. It had "dissident elements", was open to new ideas and was progressive. There were large Socialist votes in Oregon in the early 20th century, left-of-center farm organizations, and a public power movement. He discusses the 1930 election of third party candidate Julius Meier as Governor of Oregon and the 1934 close loss of Peter Zimmerman who was involved with farm labor.	Public power	Socialism	Independents
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Tape 4, Side 1

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Sweetland and Megrath's move to the west coast and early political involvement	Sweetland and Lillie Megrath came west in 1934, first stopping in Oregon where he introduced her to family members and a few political colleagues, then moving to Berkeley, California. He describes an incident involving attempting to help striking Mexican American workers and the support of Upton B. Sinclair's campaign for governor. He describes the Socialist presence in Oregon at the time. He describes conflict between Communists and general labor union membership in Oregon, with lines not always being clear.	Labor issues	Political participation	Political network
00:04:15	The state of the Oregon Democratic party in the 1930s	Sweetland describes the state of the Democratic party in Oregon in the mid 1930s. Because the organization was not strong, he felt his political group could win control of the Democratic structure, which they did. He discusses Peter C. Zimmerman's run for governor in 1934.	Democrats	Zimmerman, Peter C.	Political strategy
00:07:57	Peter Zimmerman's reluctance to associate with the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland discusses the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's courting of Zimmerman after his strong showing in the 1934 governor's race. Zimmerman did not want to get involved. Sweetland notes that Zimmerman was a leading member of the Farmers of the Grange and did not share the same views and values about race and other issues as the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, though they agreed on public power. Nevertheless, the Oregon Commonwealth Federation wanted to work with him.	Zimmerman, Peter C.	Public power	Political strategy
00:12:13	Peter C. Zimmerman's political influences and activities	Sweetland discusses Albert Streiff's Socialism and his influence on Zimmerman. He explains Streiff's theoretical leanings and why he was against the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. He discusses Zimmerman's support of William F. Lemke's 1936 Union Party presidential candidacy. He notes the long time the Oregon Commonwealth Federation spent courting Zimmerman.	Socialism	Zimmerman, Peter C.	Political views

00:14:57	The Washington Commonwealth Federation and its dissolution in 1936	Sweetland discusses Emerson Hugh De Lacy and the power of the Washington Commonwealth Federation. He describes the Washington Commonwealth Federation and its dissolution in 1936 due to controversy involving the Communist Party. Relations between the Oregon and Washginton federations were strained due to this situation.	Communism	Political parties	
00:18:38	Socialists in Oregon	Sweetland discusses Socialists in Oregon and how they led Washington in some ways. He and other Socialists were part of the Democratic Party and supported Franklin D. Roosevelt. He notes that World War II "stripped both Oregon and Washington Commonwealth Federation of virtually all of its young male leadership and dislocated a lot of the others." Industry was then dedicated to the war.	Socialism	Democrats	World War II

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Tape 4, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:22	Family, educational, and political activities in Oregon in 1935	Sweetland describes his activities when he moved briefly to Oregon in 1935 with his wife, Lillie Megrath and infant daughter, Barbara. He enrolled at Willamette University Law School but did not really intend to pursue a degree. He had an aunt and uncle in Salem and met Richard L. Neuberger and Stephen B. Kahn. He made a point of meeting the leaders of the Farmers Union and Socialist group.	Law school	Political network	Socialism
00:03:59	Attempt to develop an independent political party in Oregon	Sweetland describes working with his contacts Neuberger and Kahn to bring Peter C. Zimmerman into a third party political organization because he had run so strongly as an independent candidate in 1934. He wanted to develop an independent political party based on the Farm Labor Progressive Alliance but with the possibility of becoming a liberal part of the Democratic Party. He describes his efforts to get acquainted with Zimmerman but that he was difficult to talk with and held different beliefs than Sweetland's group.	Zimmerman, Peter C.	Political parties	Political strategy
00:06:20	Political influences on Sweetland's formation of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland discusses his contact with the national third party Farmer Labor Movement, mostly through the Minnesota Farmer Labor Party and heavily influenced by the Washington Commonwealth Federation, which had become successful there. He discusses his initial impressions of Neuberger and some of the activities of Neuberger and Kahn at Willamette University, including a campaign to reduce student fees. This connected them with the labor movement and the Grange. He discusses being influenced by observing the Washington and Canadian Commonwealth Federations, as well as Minnesota and Wisconsin, to create something similar in Oregon.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Political parties	Political network
00:09:58	Political colleagues in the early days of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, part 1	Sweetland describes Roy Hewitt who was very active in politics in Salem and became a friend. He served on the Oregon Commonwealth Federation board. He describes Wendell E. Barnett, a leader in the Farmer's Union and along with A.C. Heyman represented farm voices in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. Barnett's wife, Alice L. Barnett, was also active in the Farmer's Union. Sweetland also describes Republican state Representative Ronald E. Jones.	Political network	Barnett, Wendell E.	Hewitt, Roy

00:13:02	Political colleagues in the early days of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, part 2	Sweetland continues to list and describe the roles of people who were involved in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, including S. Stephenson Smith, David Epps, Gus J. Solomon, Byron G. Carney, Harry M. Kenin, and Herman D. Kenin.	Political participation	Political network	
00:16:58	Creating the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland describes activities he and others undertook in organizing the Oregon Commonwealth Federation up until writing the articles of incorporation in 1936. They mostly worked on contacting other organized groups they thought could be part of the federation. Some counseled against setting up an independent political party. He discusses public power as a unifying issue for progressives. He felt they could set up an effective independent political organization, but a third political party would depend on successfully electing an independent candidate. He discusses the election and demeanor of Governor Charles H. Martin and the emergence of the Democratic party, rather than a new independent party, the most likely vehicle for their political organization.	Political parties	Political and community organizing	Public power
00:19:50	Efforts to get Peter Zimmerman to work with the Oregon Commonwealth Organization	Sweetland discusses the impact of the inability to bring Zimmerman into the new political organization or its eventual home in the Democratic party. He describes Zimmerman's connection with William F. Lemke and others, which was not aligned with the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's beliefs. He describes Dr. Albert Slaughter, a leader in the Oregon State Grange who cautioned him privately about Zimmerman and informally advised the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. Slaughter encountered abuse for being a chiropractor, an "irregular practitioner of medicine." Sweetland notes that Slaughter was very helpful and told them the Grange would not endorse the new political organization.	Slaughter, Albert	Zimmerman, Peter C.	Political views
00:23:11	Attempts to secure the support of Farm and Labor groups for the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland describes the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's initial desire to secure support from the Grange and the American Federation of Labor, and the reasons they did not get their support. The Farmers Union supported them on a local level. Slaughter counseled that they get Grange members involved as much as possible but not to try for endorsement because it would not happen. Sweetland notes that having to do most of the work himself while trying to survive and go to law school made him doubt that he could pull it off. He describes building momentum as the convention approached in April 1937.	Political parties	Slaughter, Albert	Political strategy

00:25:57	Writing articles of incorporation for the Oregon Commonwealth Federation and its political impact	Sweetland describes the process of writing of the articles of incorporation for the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, to the extent he remembers. Portland attorney Harry Gross may have been involved as well as Sweetland and Gus J. Solomon. He explains the impact of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation on a future run for governor by Zimmerman and Zimmerman falling out of favor with Oregon progressives. He discusses Albert Streiff, Socialist leader in Oregon, who was not initially enthusiastic about the Oregon Commonwealth Federation and his attacks on those involved. He describes the impact of the federation on Oregon Socialists and those who supported it.	Political parties	Zimmerman, Peter C.	Socialism
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:24	Resignation of Socialist party membership	Sweetland discusses his membership in the Socialist party and later resignation to join the Democratic party in 1937, just before the Commonwealth Federation Convention. He notes it was a practical decision. He describes the dilemma Socialists faced if they wanted to join another party or did not follow the party line.	Socialism	Political parties	
00:02:29	"The Economy of Abundance"	Sweetland discusses "The Economy of Abundance," a book that had a political impact and the title became a frequently used phrase primarily by the left, signifying the ability to eradicate poverty. He also discusses "production for use and not for profit," a slogan of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, which also became used beyond the Socialist party during the years of the Great Depression.	Socialism	Great Depression	Economics
00:05:29	Invitations to the first Oregon Commonwealth Convention	Sweetland discusses the call to the Commonwealth Convention, created with a focus on attracting students, the liberal religious community, underrepresented racial groups, older adults, and public power. He describes the drafting of the call with Stephen B. Kahn, carefully considering the messaging. They were afraid of being "top heavy" with labor representation vs. farmers and reached out to prominent, individual farmers. Some labor groups were not officially involved but Sweetland established contacts within the organizations and knew they would be supported at election time. He describes an effective campaign strategy for Townsend clubs.	Labor unions	Political strategy	Political network
00:09:33	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's support of the New Deal	Sweetland describes the media coverage of the first Commonwealth Convention, including a cartoon in the newspaper in Salem. He discusses the special interests that "weren't very special" that made up much of the platform of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, which shared opposition to the status quo but not to Franklin D. Roosevelt. He notes that some to the left were critical of the New Deal but the Oregon Commonwealth Federation supported it, which was significant because the Democratic Party had little power at the time.	Political parties	Interest groups	Media coverage

00:12:16	Communist influence at the first Commonwealth Convention, part 1	Sweetland describes the mixture of people that attended the convention, their opinions and political views. He experienced opposition in getting elected as Executive Secretary from the few, but "effective" Communists. He discusses the Communists' regional director, Morris Raport's presence at the convention, their differing opinions on international issues, and the pressure exerted on him to agree to their views in the resolutions of the convention, nominating his good friend David Epps to run against him for Executive Secretary. He believed it was a test to see how much they could influence him and did not give in.	Communism	Political views	Political strategy
00:17:44	Communist influence at the first Commonwealth Convention, part 2	Sweetland discusses Howard G. Costigan's involvement in the Communist influence at the 1937 Commonwealth Convention. He did not widely discuss the Communist efforts at the time and believes it was in part an effort to get everyone to unify against facism; however Sweetland wanted his party to maintain its independence. He notes that his memory is not clear and mentions some people who might have more information to share, including a Communist named Mark Haller.	Communism	Costigan, Howard G.	
00:20:03	Election of the board at the first Commonwealth Convention	Sweetland explains the election of the board at the convention, which was done by caucuses. The top offices were elected positions; his position as Executive Secretary was the only one that was competetive. He discusses University of Oregon English professor S. Stevenson Smith's involvement in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, serving as chairman of the board. He describes Smith's performance of this role, including meeting attendance and being a good speaker in front of labor groups.	Smith, S. Stephenson	Political participation	Election practices
00:25:23	Howard Costigan at the Commonwealth Convention	Sweetland describes Costigan's speech at the convention. Costigan was Executive Secretary of the Washington Commonwealth Federation as well as a member of the Communist Party, which was not known at the time. He notes that Costigan was a great orator and he feared and respected him.	Costigan, Howard G.	Public speaking	
00:26:42	Differentiating Communist from Oregon Commonwealth Federation interests	Sweetland explains at length why he did not make a public issue out of being pressured by the Communists at the convention to take their positions. He notes that one of the Oregon Commonwealth Federatiion's contributions to Oregon politics was to differentiate people who were interested in the Communists' international stance versus domestic politics.	Communism	Political views	Political parties

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:22	International Woodworkers of America in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation and break from Communist leadership, part 1	Sweetland notes the importance of the International Woodworkers of America union, which included loggers and mill workers. Its participation in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation was significant due to its size and distribution throughout Oregon. He describes their breaking away from Communist leadership and that they were the first of the important unions to do so. He explains that the Oregon Commonwealth Federation educated their associates about why it was important not to follow the Communist Party line.	Communism	Labor unions	
00:03:06	International Woodworkers of America in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation and break from Communist leadership, part 2	Sweetland describes participating in a private meeting with representatives of the International Woodworkers of America and the Oregon Commonwealth Federation about the Communist Party and the differences in their positions. He explains that educating labor leaders was a big focus for the federation. He notes that the Washington Commonwealth Federation was different than Oregon because they never parted ways with the Communists as Oregon did.	Communism	Labor unions	Political strategy
00:05:40	The Oregon Commonwealth Federation's relationship with the media	Sweetland describes the press's coverage of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. They got to know reporters and learned about dealing with the media over time. He discussed the hostility of the Oregon Journal's reporters to the federation.	Media coverage	Bias	

00:08:15	Democrat and Republican responses to the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland describes the response of Democrats and Republicans to the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. In general mostly Democrats courted the federation's support but did not want the stigma of association with them. There were only one or two Republicans who were openly pro-Commonwealth, finding common ground on farm and some social issues. He discusses a Democratic state representative who attended their conventions and wanted their endorsement but did not want publicity about being identified with the federation.	Political parties	Political views	
00:11:42	Strategic endorsements of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland discusses a few politicians who were supported by the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, noting that they always tried to find a few Republicans to endorse. He explains that endorsement or support meant that they would work their organization for them. He notes that the federation was more active than the Democratic party, bringing new votes to the Democrats.	Political parties	Political strategy	Democrats
00:14:27	Oswald D. West's reaction to the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland discusses Governor Oswald D. West's reaction to the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. He notes that West worked for the power companies after his term as governor and that that accounted for his attacks of the federation. Although Sweetland was not sympathetic to West's position, he found him a smart, likeable person and they got to know each other a little later in life.	West, Oswald D.	Public power	Political views
00:16:42	Bureaucracy and funding of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland describes the bureaucracy of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. They had offices on the third floor of the Stock Exchange building occupied by Sweetland, secretaries, and other assistants, including one aide who fed information to the Communist party. The federation had very low income, with Sweetland's salary often unpaid. The unions had to vote for expenditures each time a bill came up. He describes being invited to join the War Production Board in 1941 and leaving the federation office to be run by another member.	Political parties	Finance - Political parties	Labor unions
00:21:14	The busy first year of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation including recruiting first gubernatorial candidate	Sweetland describes the breadth of his job as Executive Secretary of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. The first year was spent keeping the affiliates involved, getting funding, and dealing with infighting in organizations where there were Communist members. He also had to prepare for the 1938 elections, particularly the Democratic primary. He explains the People's Power League because public power brought a lot of disparate interests together and also to influence Bonneville Power. He describes the league's efforts in nominating Dr. J. F. Hosch as a primary challenger to Governor Charles H. Martin, though after several months of work, Hosch's wife convinced him not to run.	Political participation	Careers - political	Public power

00:25:15	Recruiting a second gubernatorial candidate for the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland describes how he and Gus J. Solomon called up Henry L. Hess, an Oregon senator who was liberal Democrat with a good record on labor, to recruit him as the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's candidate after Hosch dropped out. Hess was enthusiastic about participating and won the primary, though he lost in the general election.	Hess, Henry L.	Political strategy	
00:28:12	Sweetland's youthfulness	Sweetland comments on his youth at this time, his consciousness of it, and its impact on his being taken seriously. He consciously surrounded himself with older people and at the same time he was able to easily connect with peers his own age.	Political network		

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:26	Sweetland's illness before first Commonwealth Convention	Sweetland describes a health issue that impacted his skin when he was working a lot to set up the Commonwealth Convention. He had previously never tended to get ill. He had to lie in bed for a couple days before the convention. He discusses the symptoms and their impact on his experience at the convention. He notes his ability to do all that he did due to his wife, Lillie Megrath, who got a job with the National Youth Administration that supported them, because he was not always paid by the Commonwealth.	Megrath, Lillie	Spouses and supportive labor	
00:03:41	Lillie Megrath's career and importance in Sweetland's political activities	Sweetland describes Lillie Megrath's career as a labor economist as well as her quality of being a tough critic with strong opinions and principles. They shared the same political interests and discussed issues. He notes how important she was in all of his political activities. He briefly discusses referring to Commonwealth colleagues in the "labor vernacular" of brother and sister so-and-so.	Megrath, Lillie	Political involvement	Marriage
00:06:40	Becoming part of the Democratic party; important issues at the first Commonwealth Convention	Sweetland notes that the predominant wish in 1937 for the Oregon Commonwealth Federation to be part of a national farmer labor party. By 1938 the predominant feeling had changed to a focus on becoming part of the Democratic party. He discusses the impact of an unemployment organization at the time of the first convention, many of whom were not registered to vote, thus creating a voter registration project for the Commonwealth. He discusses the rights of racial minorities as another important issue at the time.	Voter registration	Racial issues	Unemployment
00:10:53	Ruth Stone and Dr. Jessie Short's influence on the Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland discusses the influence of teachers such as Ruth Stone on the Commonwealth's education policy. As a public school teacher, it was controversial for Stone to be involved in the Commonwealth Federation. He describes several aspects of her life. He notes that Dr. Jessie Short, a Portland school board member, was also involved in the Commonwealth Federation and an advocate of public housing. He describes the federation's positions on educational issues.	Stone, Ruth	Education - Policy	Short, Dr. Jessie M.

00:14:06	Challenges in securing labor's support of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, part 1	Sweetland discusses the initial involvement of the Oregon Labor Federation and its leader in the Commonwealth Federation and its later disaffection with it. He describes why the powerful editor of the Labor Press, [Kelly Lowell?] was not keen on the Commonwealth idea. Communists leadership in unions were another reason for labor's backing away from the Commonwealth. He notes that a few smaller unions continued to support them but they needed monthly contributions from unions to keep the Commonwealth afloat.	Labor unions	Communism	Finance - Political parties
00:18:31	Challenges in securing labor's support of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, part 2	Sweetland discusses the large impact of the deepening split between industrial and craft unions on Oregon. He lists the large unions that were not a significant presence in Oregon, which put the Commonwealth Federation at a disadvantage in Oregon. Though they had some support from woodworkers unions, they were unable to officially communicate with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) due to its state policy, which blocked them from becoming the farm and labor alliance they wanted to be.	Labor unions	Political network	
00:21:46	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's neutrality on split between the AFL and CIO	Sweetland discusses the neutral position of the Commonwealth Federation toward the AFL and Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) while maintaining some support from each. He explains why they did not take positions in labor disputes between the two organizations.	Labor unions	AFL-CIO	
00:24:43	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's relationship with the Labor Non-Partisan League	Sweetland discusses the Labor Non-Partisan League and the Commonwealth Federations' affiliation with it. He describes connecting with the league's leader, Eli L. Oliver in Washington, D.C. and the Commonwealth's ongoing relationship with the league. He notes that CIO leaders were more influential in it, which may have alienated AFL leaders. He discusses the Commonwealth's relationship with the CIO Council paper, which published their press releases and their news, and notes other Oregon papers that carried news about the Commonwealth Federation.	Labor unions	Media coverage	AFL-CIO

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:20	The publishing of legislators' voting records by the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, part one	Sweetland, as chief lobbyist for the Oregon Commonwealth Federation (OCF), describes publishing tables of state legislators' "good and bad" votes on a broad range of issues. They received press attention for doing this because it was not common at the time. He notes that legislators did not like receiving negative marks from them even if they did not generally take positions with the OCF. He describes the papers that published the records and how the records both educated voters and were used to support a legislator or defeat an incumbent.	Oregon legislature - Voting	Media coverage	Transparency in government
00:03:48	The publishing of legislators' voting records by the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, part two	Sweetland describes the committee process of creating the voting records. Wendell E. Barnett of the farmer's union was often in Salem as well as Sweetland. They consulted their main unions regarding which vote they wanted included in the publication and also used their own judgment regarding which votes were most decisive. The list would be submitted to the OCF's board for final approval.	Oregon legislature - Voting	Barnett, Wendell E.	Labor unions
00:05:45	Attacks on the Oregon Commonwealth Federation and accusations of Communism within the organization	Sweetland discusses [Kelly Lowe] and [S. Eugene Hallan]'s attacks on the OCF through the Oregon labor press. He discusses a publication called The Enemy Within, attacking Communists in the labor movement and those within the OCF, though Communists were not actually present in the OCF's leadership. He notes that labor union membership supported the OCF while the labor leadership was attacking them. He describes the effective operation of the OCF in voter registration, candidate recruitment, and political organization.	Communism	Labor unions	Media coverage

00:9:17	Walter M. Pierce, Cornelia Marvin Pierce, and their support of public power	Sweetland discusses Governor Walter M. Pierce's coalition of support, including an "unsavory" alliance with the Ku Klux Klan that allowed him to become a Democratic governor in a Republican state. He describes Pierce's later career as a legislator and the influence of his powerful third wife, Cornelia Marvin Pierce, the first State Librarian. Both Pierces were supportive of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. He describes Pierce's strong support of public power. Sweetland discusses the support of the OCF from within The Bonneville Power Administration, both political and financial.	Pierce, Walter M.	Public power	Pierce, Cornelia Marvin
00:13:58	Powerful supporters of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation and public power	Sweetland discusses Senator Charles L. McNary. He continues discussing Pierce's support of the OCF by contributing money to some of their candidates and helping him meet people in Washington D.C. He discusses Franklin D. Roosevelt's legislation on Bonneville Power and the naming of its administrator, James D. Ross, who was "sympathetic" to the OCF.	McNary, Charles L.	Political network	Public power
00:17:08	Public utility districts in Oregon	Sweetland discusses the People's Power League and the ongoing support of public power by the OCF. He discusses the establishment of a few public utility districts in Oregon in comparison to the more widespread public utility districts in Washington. He attributes public power's success in Washington in part to timing, leadership, and supportive state politics.	Public power		
00:21:51	Promoting public power	Sweetland discusses the Commonwealth's promotional efforts in support of public power in Oregon, including hosting a picnic near the Bonneville Dam and the use of Woody Guthrie's "Roll on Columbia." He notes the opposition of Charles C. Chapman, editor of <i>The Oregon Voter</i> , a conservative publication on Oregon politics that often published negative references to the OCF.	Public power	Chapman, Charles C.	Media coverage
00:24:54	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's attempt to create a housing authority	Sweetland discusses the Commonwealth's attempt to create a housing authority in Portland, with the involvement of Dr. Jessie M. Short of Reed College. He describes the New Deal response to urban housing issues and notes that people in the Pacific Northwest did not believe there was an issue. He describes Short's efforts to show that there were actually housing issues in Portland but the city was not responsive.	Short, Dr. Jessie M.	New Deal	Housing

00:27:58	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's strategies for the 1938 election	Sweetland discusses the Commonwealth's strategies for the 1938 election, in which Henry L. Hess was their chosen candidate for governor. A primary strategy included voter registration.	Hess, Henry L.	Political strategy	Voter registration
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:20	Voter registration efforts in late 1930s and early 1940s	Sweetland discusses the Oregon Commonwealth Federation (OCF)'s house-to-house voter registration efforts in 1938, noting that they made a few inroads into the Black community, and more in 1940 and '42. He explains why they focused on low-income precincts. He also explains how they used membership lists from their affiliates for voter registration.	Voter registration	Political strategy	
00:02:45	Positive outcome of the 1938 election	Sweetland discusses several candidates in the 1938 election, noting that although the OCF's candidate did not win the governorship, other legislators they had endorsed were elected. He notes the possible impact of the American Federation of Labor's endorsement on a congressional race.	Oregon legislature - 1930s	Campaigns - Endorsements	
00:06:50	Comparison of opponents Homer D. Angell and Nan Wood Honeyman	Sweetland discusses Homer D. Angell's political orientation and strong, consistent support of civil rights with regard to racial issues as well as voting in alignment with labor issues. He contrasts Angell to his opponent in the 1938 election, Nan Wood Honeyman, who won the election. He noted that her daughter, Nancy Honeyman Robinson, was elected with him to the Democratic National Committee in 1948.	Angell, Homer D.	Honeyman, Nan Wood	Civil rights
00:09:45	Anti-labor initiative, part one; unique economic blend in Western Oregon	Sweetland discusses the anti-labor initiative, opposed by the OCF, which was passed in 1938 but thrown out by the courts. The Associated Farmers of Oregon created it to curb the unionization of farm workers due to strikes that had occurred. He describes farmers' support of striking longshorman. He describes the unique economic blend of the timber industry with small farms within the same families west of the Cascades, creating the possibility of political development of this population by the OCF.	Labor unions	Industry - Timber	Agriculture

00:14:24	Anti-labor initiative, part two	Sweetland continues to discuss the anti-labor initiative and the opposition of the State Grange and the Farmer's Union. He recounts being called disloyal to his heritage by Hood River farmers who had known his grandfather. He discusses the OCF's positive feeling at the beginning of the 1939 legislative session due to some of their wins, noting that they did better in 1940.	Labor unions	Oregon legislature - 1930s	
00:17:07	Spying on perceived radicals by Portland Police Department	Sweetland discusses the Portland Police Department's spying operation on perceived radicals and subversives, as was done elsewhere in the U.S. He describes the "red list" that named Communists and labor union members, but also advocates for a variety of causes such as Dr. Jessie M. Short who was working on housing issues in Portland. Sweetland describes how he was put on a list due to his position on what to do with the Battleship Oregon.	Communism	Labor unions	Short, Dr. Jessie M.
00:19:56	The Oregon Commonwealth Federation's positive experience of Governor Charles A. Sprague	Sweetland discusses the OCF's positive experience with Republican Governor Charles A. Sprague who was elected in 1938. He recounts a story illustrating Sprague's straightforward but easygoing attitude. He briefly describes Sprague's position on economic issues, free press, and his strong record on civil liberty issues such as opposing the federal policy on the internment of Japanese-Americans.	Sprague, Charles A.	Civil liberties	World War II - Internment of Japanese - Americans
00:23:25	Separation of the Socialist party from the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland discusses quitting the Socialist party before the first Oregon Commonwealth Federation convention, as well as the Socialist party separating itself from the OCF and his perception that it was a rebuke of him. He begins discussing the federation's opposition to a bill to change the date of the primary.	Socialism	Political parties	Campaigns - Primaries

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:19	Discussion of a 1939 bill to advance the date of primary elections	Sweetland discusses a bill passed in the 1939 legislative session proposing to advance the date of the primary election, which was opposed by the Oregon Commonwealth Federation (OCF), the Grange, and labor because it shortened the campaigning period. He describes how this impacted political organizations without much funding. He explains the importance of primaries in reflecting the popular will.	Oregon legislature - 1930s	Campaigns - Primaries	Election practices
00:04:09	Influence of the Grange party on primary election registration and liberal influence	The measure advancing the date of the primaries was ultimately overturned in 1940 due to a referendum initiated by the Grange party and organized labor. Sweetland describes the process of getting the petition referred to voters through collecting signatures. He notes the Grange's influence on this process and the liberal policies supported by its members. He describes the OCF's lobbying efforts in the state legislature on a broad range of issues including community colleges and "socialized medicine."	Political strategy	Election practices	Liberalism
00:07:34	The Oregon Commonwealth Federation's participation in the legislative process, part 1	Sweetland describes "shooting down hostile legislation" as well as initiating new legislation and forging alliances on specific bills. The OCF invited various members to speak to legislators and participate in the process. He discusses the reasons for his interest in keeping records of committee hearings. He notes the OCF's cataloging and reporting of votes having an influence on legislators. He describes the OCF being seen as radicals at the time and having to work at maintaining enough respect to participate in hearings and other parts of the legislative process.	Oregon legislature - Relationships	Oregon legislature - Voting	Transparency in government

00:11:14	The Oregon Commonwealth Federation's participation in the legislative process, part 2	Sweetland describes the importance to the OCF of collecting legislators' voting records over time and how they were used. He notes that some legislators took pride in their record with them and that roll call votes were not common in the 1930s. Sweetland and Byron G. Carney were the legislative committee of the OCF in Salem in 1939. He discusses the OCF's opposition to the shipment of scrap iron to Japan because it was in support of a war. Many of the federation members were pacifists.	Oregon legislature - Voting	Oregon legislature - 1930s	Pacifism
00:16:33	Oregon Commonwealth's positions on the conflict in Europe	Sweetland discusses the OCF's positions on the conflict in Europe, including the war in Finland, the Hitler-Stalin pact, and the impact of changes in the Communist party line, all prompting a lot of debate on the OCF's board. He explains that as the war in Europe continued, they tried to emphasize domestic issues out of fear of getting involved in war. He notes that they did not yet know of the genocide, but once it became more evident, there was almost no opposition to the war.	World War II - European theater	World War II - Genocide	Communism
00:19:50	Sweetland's experiences with a delegation from Spain during the Spanish Civil War, part one	Sweetland discusses the impact of the Hitler-Stalin pact and Communist response to it. He describes the Communist positions on the Spanish Civil War and the Soviet Union, as well as the OCF's pacifist position toward the Spanish Civil War. He recounts an experience in which he was asked by the ACLU to step in to help raise non-military aid funds for a Republican delegation from Spain, accompanying them to events in several cities in Canada and the U.S. He describes how they were heckled by Catholic priests in Portland who were on the other side.	Communism	Pacifism	Spanish Civil War
00:23:13	Sweetland's experiences with a delegation from Spain during the Spanish Civil War, part two	Sweetland lists the cities he visited with the Spanish delegation, traveling with them for about a month. They raised a lot of money and had a lot of support. He discusses his pacifism in the face of his commitment to the Spanish cause and hope that Franklin D. Roosevelt would do more. He notes two OCF members who went to Spain and never returned; one died in the war and they never found out what happened to the other one.	Fundraising	Pacifism	Spanish Civil War

00:25:20	Sweetland discusses the evolution of his pacifism	Sweetland discusses the evolution of his pacifism and how it was compromised by world events during World War II. He believed that war was never a solution and there had to be a political solution. He notes that pacifists were "slow to believe or accept" that Adolf Hitler was committing genocide, though they were "hostile to him in every respect" due to his treatment of Socialists. He describes making the decision to volunteer to serve on the War Production Board in Washington D.C. He was later appointed to be chief executive officer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) fundraising efforts for a broad range of war-related charities.	Pacifism	World War II - Genocide	World War II - Homefront
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Wartime fundraising efforts for the Congress of Industrial Organizations	Sweetland discusses his experience in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation (OCF) and his knowledge of Communist operations as influences in his being asked to lead the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) fundraising efforts during World War II. He describes the concern that funds collected would be channeled to Communist party operations. He notes that the American Federation of Labor (AFL) was doing almost identical fundraising for war relief but they were kept separate. He describes setting up regional offices and union influence on that. He describes pushback on his leadership and diminished Communist influence in unions by the end of the war.	World War II - Homefront	Communism	AFL-CIO
00:03:33	Impact of World War II on the Communist party	Sweetland discusses the impact of the war and the shift in the Communist party line as factors in the diminished power of the party. He discusses Communist support of Henry A. Wallace's campaign for president in 1948. He notes that the Communists attempted to influence the Longshoreman's union to disaffiliate from the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, but it was not effective. He explains why they preferred not to have media coverage of these activities.	Communism	Labor unions	Media coverage
00:06:35	International focus of the Communist party	Sweetland comments on the OCF's lowering tolerance of Communists on their board and in the membership. He supported their right to run for office. He noted that their issues stemmed from the idea that decisions by members of the Communist party were not made based on what was good for the people of Oregon but rather the international Communist Party. He notes how his Socialist party background helped him to understand how the Communists operated. He recounts a story of a friend visiting him during college at his family's cabin, and found out years later he had been instructed to visit him by the Communist party.	Communism	Political parties	Political strategy

00:10:11	Pro- and anti-Oregon Commonwealth Federation newspapers	Sweetland comments on Emerson Hugh De Lacy speaking in front of the OCF and notes that after 1939, they stopped inviting Washington Commonwealth Federation members to attend their convention. He comments on attacks from left-leaning media and the Non-Partisan League, though does not remember much. He notes that the Labor New Deal was under Communist control while the International Woodworker, the paper published by the International Woodworkers of America, was pro-OCF.	Media coverage	Communism	
00:13:39	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's work with Roosevelt administration	Sweetland discusses the OCF's support of the New Deal and their opposition to the Works Progress Administration administrator, Emerson J. "E.J." Griffith, who was hostile to the OCF. He discusses networking with people from the administration and relevant agencies in Washington D.C. He discusses Harold L. Ickes' support of Henry L. Hess and his position on federal jobs in Oregon.	Works Progress Administration	Washington D.C.	Political network
00:18:03	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's administration of the 1940 census, part one	Sweetland discusses an agreement for the OCF to conduct the 1940 census in Oregon rather than the Democratic party. Most of the census leadership roles were held by people affiliated with the OCF, which caused resentment among conservative Democrats. Sweetland notes that census provided hundreds of jobs to people with little to no income. He describes how administering the census preempted much of their activity that year due to the amount of work required to organize it. He addresses criticisms of the census being administered by a political organization and discusses the way the census worked up to 1940, with the party in power administering it.	Political parties	Political strategy	Job creation
00:23:23	Oregon Commonwealth Federation's administration of the 1940 census, part two	Sweetland discusses the qualifications of the people working for the census. They turned down people who applied for the jobs who did not have the necessary skills and had many qualified people working, though in some cases there were "less competent, but politically acceptable people" in important jobs, with strong people working underneath them. There were few Republicans working the census. He notes the resentment toward the OCF running the census was not about the calibre of people.	Political strategy	Cronyism	Job creation
00:26:012	Selection of vice president for Franklin D. Roosevelt's third term	Sweetland discusses the OCF's support of Franklin D. Roosevelt's running for a third term in the 1940 election. He describes the process for selecting the vice president, which was decided by write-in votes because nobody filed for that role. The OCF supported Wisconsin senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. for vice president, who received the majority of votes in Oregon.	La Follette Jr., Robert M.	Voting	Roosevelt, Franklin D.

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Tape 8, Side 2

1985 June 18

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:01:47	Oregon Commonwealth Foundation's write-in vote effort for Robert M. La Follette Jr.	Sweetland discusses some of the work required for the write-in vote effort in Oregon for vice president in the 1940 election. He notes that the Oregon Commonwealth Foundation (OCF)'s chosen candidate, Robert M. La Follette Jr., did not acknowledge their support but was a supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt. He describes the OCF's intensive work on filing and electing precinct committee people. This led to their ability to influence some of the county office elections.	La Follette Jr., Robert M.	Election practices	Voting
00:05:16	Oregon Commonwealth Foundation's influence and participation in the Democratic party	Sweetland describes the OCF's influence and participation in the Democratic party in the early 1940s, electing 21 OCF-endorsed members to the legislature. He notes that he worked closely with Ralph Peoples, state secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) as lobbyists for the OCF and CIO. He describes the OCF's grassroots efforts to get people to file as Democratic candidates and providing support to them. He notes the state election mechanisms were mostly controlled by Republicans and that the OCF worked on getting candidates for county clerk, working on the mechanics of politics.	Oregon legislature - 1940s	Election practices	Political strategy
00:08:10	Importance to the Oregon Commonwealth Federation of active, affiliated precinct men and women	Sweetland discusses the importance of having active, OCF-affiliated precinct men and women. He discusses getting a new state Democratic chairman elected that was more sympathetic to the OCF. He notes that as the OCF became stronger, Democrats began cooperating more. He describes Howard Latourette's hostility toward the OCF and a later campaign leaflet in 1948 that characterized Sweetland as a dangerous person and a Communist.	Political strategy	Election practices	
00:11:42	The Oregon Commonwealth Federation's lobbying efforts in the Oregon legislature	Sweetland discusses his involvement in the 1941 legislative session in the People's Lobby, which is what the OCF called themselves to differentiate from special interests. He comments on his "Legislative Round up" radio show on KEX. He notes that the OCF received invitations from forums, clubs, luncheon groups, and schools, opportunities offered because they were working in the legislature and which they accepted.	Oregon legislature - 1940s	Lobbyists	News media

00:16:05	Sweetland's job with the Office of Production Management, part one	Sweetland discusses taking a job with the Office of Production Management in 1941. He notes some of the reasons he accepted the job, including, in part, for personal reasons because he and his wife did not earn enough money. His hiring in the job caused an outcry from the Teamsters Union and the Communists, who sent protests about Sweetland being in a labor-related job. Senator Charles L. McNary spoke up for Sweetland when his appointment to the job had to be approved. He comments that the Roosevelt administration was already familiar with him and wanted him for the job.	World War II - Homefront	Labor Unions	Finance - Personal
00:20:10	Sweetland's job with the Office of Production Management, part two	Sweetland discusses Sidney Hillman, head of the Office of Production Management, which later became the War Production Board. He comments that there was significant support for his own appointment but it did not require congressional confirmation. He notes that Lillie Megrath came with him to Washington D.C. and worked there. He describes his continued contact with the OCF and notes that he frequently traveled to the west coast for his job and kept in close contact with key people.	Megrath, Lillie	Political participation	Political appointee
00:23:34	Sweetland's plan to buy a newspaper after the war	Sweetland notes that he felt certain he would return to the OCF and Oregon. Thinking about the future, he decided he could be politically effective by operating a newspaper. He talked with the Capitol Press in Salem, Oregon about buying the paper after his return from working overseas for a couple of years. He discusses the decision to officially dissolve the OCF in 1942, leaving the option open to start again after the war.	News media	Careers - Publishing	
00:26:01	Dissolution of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation	Sweetland discusses other factors contributing to the dissolution of the OCF beyond its leadership being scattered during the war, including groups disaffiliating themselves. He discusses his current view on the likelihood of reconciling the interests of farmers and labor into a political party. He notes that the elements of the farmer-labor party have transferred into the Democratic party.	Political parties	World War II	

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Tape 9, Side 1

1985 June 18

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:21	Influence of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation on the main political parties in Oregon	Sweetland looks back on the experience of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation (OCF), noting that they learned and educated others about effective political engagement, at times through making a lot of mistakes. After the war, many of the same people came back to Oregon, feeling confident they could engage in a successful campaign to get Democrats to agree to a party based on the general OCF principles, a big change from the previous Democratic party in Oregon. He describes his impression of the OCF's influence on the moderation of the Republican party in Oregon.	Political parties	Democrats	Political strategy
00:03:30	Challenges of bringing farmer and labor interests together politically	Sweetland comments on the challenges of bringing farmers and labor together politically. He points out that in the 1940s agriculture in Oregon was different, with family farms and loggers, farmers, and city workers under the same roof, who were poor, hardworking, and not employers of others. This made the political positions of the Grange, Farmers Union, and OCF possible during that time. He notes agricultural industries that were opposed to the organization of farm workers. He discusses the New Deal policies on migratory labor.	Political parties	Labor issues	Political and community organizing
00:06:57	Sweetland's job with the Office of Production Management, part three	Sweetland describes his job with the Office of Production Management, which involved speech writing and research. He explains why he researched the logging industry in Siberia. One of his major efforts was to try to get the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), both involved in defense production and hostile to each other, to meet. The first meetings took place on the weekend of December 6 - 7, 1941 at Harvard University. He describes hearing about the attack on Pearl Harbor while there.	AFL-CIO	World War II - Attack on Pearl Harbor	World War II - Homefront

00:11:02	Working as a field supervisor for the Red Cross	Sweetland discusses being asked to take on a new job by Walter P. Reuther to lead the CIO war relief, which he did for two years. He describes an opportunity offered to him by the Red Cross to be part of a unit that went with troops into a combat area in India, though the India operation was canceled soon thereafter so he went to the Marshall Islands for nine months and returned to Honolulu to lead the Okinawa operation of the Red Cross including the evacuation of prisoners of war after the Japanese surrendered. He describes more about his experiences as a field supervisor for the Red Cross.	World War II - Pacific Theater	Reuther, Walter P.	
00:14:34	Sweetland's work on repealing the Oriental Exclusion Act	Sweetland discusses his concern about the relocation of Japanese-Americans, which occurred when he was in the CIO war relief job. He took two of the Japanese-Americans on his staff to Washington D.C. and worked on repealing the Oriental Exclusion Act. He describes some of the members of the committee and their work together. They were ultimately unable to get congress to repeal the Japanese part of the act, though they repealed other parts of the act that excluded many other Asian populations. Sweetland was given one of three awards by the Japanese-American Citizens League for his support during that period.	World War II - Internment of Japanese Americans	Laws and legislation	
00:17:36	Frank T. Hachiya's military service, death and burial	Sweetland shares a story about Frank T. Hachiya, a young Japanese-American man who served as an interpreter in the war and was killed on Leyte Island. His name was one of three removed from the Honor Roll by the American Legion in Hood River due to Japanese heritage. Sweetland describes meeting Hachiya's father and arranging for Hachiya's burial in Hood River, which became a very large event created to show that the action of the American Legion did not represent the sentiment in Hood River.	Hachiya, Frank T.	World War II - Military service	Racial issues
00:20:40	Naming of building at Defense Language Institute after Frank Hachiya	Sweetland discusses High G. Ball, editor of the Hood River News. They were acquainted and Ball supported the funeral honoring Hachiya but they were not otherwise politically similar. He notes that a year ago, he received a call from the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, California requesting he write up what he knew of Hachiya and submitting it for their consideration of a new building name. A building was named after Hachiya and Sweetland attended the dedication, along with Hachiya's brother and others.	Hachiya, Frank T.	World War II - Military service	

00:23:02	Learning about the genocide in World War II and responses to it	Sweetland discusses how he became convinced that the extermination of Jews was happening in Europe. He notes that he was strongly committed to lenient immigration restrictions for all refugees, and particularly for the Jews. He discusses a letter he received from a German friend who had been a pacifist as a student at Syracuse University but in the letter defended Hitler. He notes that he does not recall political activity about the situation outside of Jewish organizations and that there is more political activity in the present day for Central Americans than there was for the Jews.	Immigration	World War II - Genocide	Jews
00:27:07	Sweetland's learning about the atomic bomb over time	Sweetland discusses his knowledge about the atomic bomb, which was limited in terms of awareness or scientific knowledge. He did not realize the impact of it until he met some of the victims. He discusses an Indonesian man he knew in Okinawa who had been one of the "least wounded" by the atomic bomb. He went to visit him in Indonesia in 1963 but he was too unwell to communicate. Sweetland reflects on the gradual learning about the effects of the bomb, and his reaction to the use of the bomb.	World War II - Pacific Theater	World War II - Atomic bomb	

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Tape 9, Side 2

1985 August 5

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:25	Sweetland's pursuit of a newspaper publishing career	Sweetland discusses his and wife Lillie Megrath's plans after World War II. He rejected offers of work because he wanted to resume his political activity in Oregon. He had an option agreement to purchase the Capitol Press in Salem, which he secured early in the war. He describes his prior experience with the paper, its circulation and political orientation. When he returned to Oregon, his option to purchase the paper had been superceded by a better offer. He continued to pursue becoming a publisher of a newspaper while engaging in political activity.	Careers - Publishing	Political participation	Megrath, Lillie
00:03:17	Offer of employment as a publisher after World War II	Sweetland describes some of the organizations that offered him attractive employment after the war. The Tongg Publishing Company in Honolulu offered him an editor job. They wanted to launch a daily newspaper to compete with the existing more conservative papers on the islands with an orientation toward a native Hawaiian readership. It was attractive because it was a ready made publisher with financial backing. He tells a story about the Governor of Hawaii's involvement in asking him to take the job, but he ultimately turned it down.	Careers - Publishing	News media	
00:08:15	In-depth conversation with Howard Morgan on Oregon politics and postwar plans	Sweetland discusses meeting with Howard V. Morgan on Kwajalein and talking into the wee hours about Oregon politics. Together they made plans to "give primary attention to revitalizing and reorganizing the Democratic Party in Oregon." His time spent on the Oregon Commonwealth Federation was his pull to move back to Oregon. He discusses Lillie Megrath's plans for moving back to Oregon and remaining a federal employee to ensure they had security while he went back into politics. He notes that she would not have been satisfied as a homemaker,	Morgan, Howard V.	Megrath, Lillie	World War II - Postwar family life

00:11:45	Purchase of the Molalla Pioneer, part one	Sweetland discusses the "major setback" created when he found out he would not be able to buy the Capitol Press. He and Megrath looked at other newspapers for sale in Oregon. He could afford the almost-defunct Molalla Pioneer and reasoned that Clackamas County was an important location and it would allow him to get experience as a newspaper publisher. He discusses why he did not take legal action against the owners of the Capitol Press for not honoring their original agreement. He describes the original option agreement and notes how he was able to save some money during the war years.	Careers - Publishing	Business ownership	Finance - Business
00:14:35	Purchase of the Molalla Pioneer, part two	Sweetland offered \$6000 to buy the Molalla Pioneer. He describes the paper's reputation prior to his purchase of it and its publisher. He describes his actions to revive the paper after he bought it, including focusing on building circulation and emphasizing local news. He used pictures and persuaded a well-known cartoonist friend, Herbert L. "Herblock" Block to let him use his cartoons. He notes there was a large Democratic constituency in the Molalla area.	Careers - Publishing	Business ownership	Finance - Business
00:18:44	Publishing and selling the Molalla Pioneer, part one	Sweetland notes that the community of Molalla tended to vote Republican except in presidential elections. It was an economy where farmers had additional jobs such as logging because they could not earn a living on their farms. He sensed the majority of the people in Molalla liked his politics. He describes a voter registration operation he ran out of the paper's office. After two years of building up the circulation, he sold the Pioneer and purchased two papers in Newport. He reflects on the importance of his relatively short time in Molalla.	Careers - Publishing	Voter registration	Economics
00:21:14	Publishing and selling the Molalla Pioneer, part two	Sweetland describes working with Megrath and former owner, [C.L. Ireland] on the Molalla Pioneer and adding a second press and a few staff. After two years, the newspaper was not yet profitable but it had improved enough to allow him to sell it. He notes they were only 12 out of about 120 newspapers in Oregon in 1948 that supported Harry Truman.	Megrath, Lillie	Careers - Publishing	Business ownership
00:23:31	Detailed description of Sweetland's conversation with Howard Morgan after World War II	Sweetland discusses his meeting with Morgan while they were both still in the South Pacific. He describes how they were acquainted prior to the war; Morgan was president of the senior class at Reed College and invited Sweetland to speak when he was leading the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. He describes their meeting on Kwajalein and their strategic, significant political conversation in detail. Sweetland left the conversation feeling they were allies.	Morgan, Howard V.	Political participation	

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Tape 10, Side 1

1985 August 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:24	Changes in Oregon politics during World War II	Sweetland comments that at the time of his conversation with Howard V. Morgan on Kwajalein, he thought he would be publishing Capitol Press in Salem. He explains why he thought would be a good place for him to be to continue his political activity. He discusses how he kept informed about Oregon politics during World War II. Because the younger Democrats were scattered during the war, the older, more conservative Democrats began to reestablish themselves and there was a swing in Oregon to Republicans in 1946 and '48. Sweetland notes that they called these Democrats "Republicrats."	Careers - Publishing	Democrats	Political participation
00:04:12	Oregon Democratic party after World War II, part one	Sweetland elaborates that Republicrats was said about Democrats in the mold of former governor Charles Henry Martin. He describes the state Democratic party organization after the war and its minimalization of the power of the liberal wing of the party and his efforts to shift the balance. He discusses the political impact of Vanport and his voter registration efforts there.	Democrats	Political strategy	Voter registration
00:08:02	Oregon Democratic party after World War II, part two	Sweetland discusses the state of the Democratic party structure in Oregon when he returned from World War II. He describes the Democrats' small, and not necessarily "legitimate" county organizations and that his first effort was to fill up the county organizations and create a power base. He describes how the state Democratic leadership were elected and why some of the more old-guard Democrats were elected to the national committee.	Political strategy	Democrats	Political and community organizing
00:12:24	Oregon Democratic party after World War II, part three	Sweetland notes that there was no formal connection between the national Democratic committee representatives and the state central committee. He describes the connections between the precinct, county, and state officials. He mentions conflicts between national and state committee members. He discusses the strategy used in 1946 by the liberal Democrats to begin restructuring the party. He notes the importance of working with the unions in this effort and lists several people with whom they worked. He notes that many women became involved, making up over 50% of the precinct committee members.	Democrats	Labor unions	Political strategy

00:18:50	Sweetland's work with Democratic groups and comments on Oregon elections	Sweetland mentions his activity with Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and the United Union for Demoratic Action (UDA). He notes that David Epps purchased a newspaper in Mill City and ran for Secretary of State in 1946. He briefly addresses a "skirmish" in the election of the chairman of the state central committee, which Byron G. Carney won. He discusses the liberal Democrats' support of Lew Wallace for governor in 1948.	Democrats	Carney, Byron G.	
00:23:51	Sweetland's election as Democratic National Committee chair in 1948	Sweetland discusses the tight, four-way race for Democratic National Committee chair that he won in 1948 against three older candidates. He notes the national interests of the party in Oregon and that if there was a state chairman who was "unfriendly" to their issues, a national committeeman would be an "end run" around that person. He comments on why the more conservative faction of the party did not offer a unified single candidate, which he could not have beaten. He describes the position of national committeeman.	Campaigns	Political strategy	

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Tape 10, Side 2

1986 February 13

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Making connections in Washington, D.C.	Sweetland describes the different election processes for state Democratic party chairman and the national committee person. He discusses making connections with people in Washington D.C. during the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration which did not work well with Governor Charles H. Martin, leading to the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's administration of the 1940 census in Oregon, a show of "political patronage" by the federal government.	Election practices	Political strategy	Political network
00:04:23	Sweetland's work with the Truman administration as national committeeman	Sweetland discusses working with the Harry S. Truman administration as Democratic national committeeman, noting it did not have anyone to work with in the Oregon delegation in congress. He describes the support for Henry A. Wallace in Oregon in the 1948 Democratic primary, until Wallace decided to run as an independent. He discusses his decision to support Truman over Wallace.	Truman, Harry S.	Wallace, Henry A.	
00:07:57	Harry S. Truman's visit to Oregon during his presidential campaign, part one	Sweetland describes the impact of Truman's visit to Oregon during his presidential campaign and what it meant to the liberal Democrats. He notes that many Oregon Democrats "were afraid of Truman because they thought he was doomed." He describes how Truman rallied and earned support from both liberal and conservative Democrats in Oregon. Sweetland notes that it helped him as national committeeman to work with more conservative Democrats.	Truman, Harry S.	Democrats	Campaigns - Presidential
00:11:00	Harry S. Truman's visit to Oregon during his presidential campaign, part two	Sweetland describes his experience with the Secret Service while arranging Truman's visit to Oregon. He describes Truman's campaign by train across the country and the Secret Service's vetting of names of people that would appear or be on the train with the president. He notes how exposed the president was when in front of thousands of people. He discusses the two people excluded by the Secret Service from being able to appear with Truman.	Truman, Harry S.	Campaigns - Presidential	

00:15:07	1948 Democratic presidential primary in Oregon	Sweetland describes Louis A. Johnson and the support for him in the Democratic presidential primary among conservative Oregon Democrats. He mentions a few other primary candidates but stresses that the Democratic primary was mostly between Truman and Harry A. Wallace before Wallace withdrew.	Campaigns - Presidential	Wallace, Henry A.	Johnson, Louis A.
00:18:17	Positive working relationship between Oregon's liberal Democrats and the Truman administration	Sweetland discusses Truman's "Fair Deal" and the reactions of Oregon Democrats to it. He describes how public power and labor strikes divided the liberal and conservative Democrats in Oregon. He notes that Truman was more of a "party man" than Roosevelt, and explains why liberal Democrats in Oregon who were trying to build a party appreciated working with him. He describes how this dynamic, plus getting to know key people in Washington D.C., helped make their party more significant and it shifted how the liberal Democrats were viewed by the party.	Truman, Harry S.	Political network	Political parties
00:22:09	The Oregon Commonwealth Federation's path to administering the 1940 census and the jobs they created	Sweetland describes how the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's building of relationships and laying of groundwork before the war led to being able to administer the census in Oregon in 1940. He discusses the jobs created by the census and his nomination of precinct committee people in consultation with the head of the federal census. He discusses the number and variety of applicants for the census jobs.	Political strategy	Political network	Job creation
00:25:26	Working with Nancy Honeyman Robinson on the Democratic national committee	Sweetland discusses the role of Nancy Honeyman Robinson, Democratic national committeewoman, elected at the same time that he was elected as the committeeman. He notes that her mother Nan Wood Honeyman's access to the federal establishment due to having been a Representative in congress was very helpful for Oregon. He noted that Robinson's polish and social status was also very helpful.	Honeyman Robinson, Nancy	Democrats	Wood Honeyman, Nan

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1986 February 13

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:29	Working with the Democratic national committeewoman Purchase of <i>The Oregon Democrat</i>	Sweetland discusses the role of the Democratic national committeewoman as a vital partner in their political work together. He discusses the reasons for his purchase of <i>The Oregon Democrat</i> magazine in 1949 and his negotiation with its former publisher.	Democrats	Careers - Publishing	
00:06:45	Operating <i>The Oregon Democrat</i> magazine, part I	Sweetland discusses the operation of the <i>Oregon Democrat</i> magazine, both prior to and after his purchase of it and his use of it as a vehicle to reach the Democratic community. He describes how the format and content were changed. He describes the magazine's financial situation and partial support from ad revenue. He notes that he was busy with the other papers he published as well.	Democrats	Careers - Publishing	
00:10:33	Operating <i>The Oregon Democrat</i> magazine, part II	Sweetland describes his writing and gathering of content for the <i>Oregon Democrat</i> , including his editorials. He discusses publishing a blend of material with articles from both liberal and conservative Democrats. He mentions an investigative article about Meier & Frank that made an impact and notes that he used the magazine to expose Republican chicanery as well.	Democrats	Careers - Publishing	Media coverage
00:14:18	1948 elections in Oregon and Sweetland's involvement as national committeeman	Sweetland discusses the liberal Democrats' support of Lew Wallace for Oregon governor in the 1948 election though they supported a different candidate in the primary. He discusses the growing power of the liberal Democrats and their success in the 1948 legislative elections. He explains how his primary activity as national committeeman was persuading people to run for office at local levels around the state, and discusses how he traveled around the state to connect with people.	Democrats	Election practices	Campaigns - 1948 legislative
00:18:29	Oregon Democratic party after World War II	Sweetland comments on the trends in Oregon that coincided with his and others' leadership of liberal Democrats after the war, resulting in a greater impact, despite the dispersion of the party's liberal wing during the war.	Democrats		

00:21:11	Working in Oregon counties to strengthen liberal Democrats	Sweetland discusses focusing his work in the Oregon counties that had active labor movements and lists the counties. He describes the reasons for the growing influence of Lane county and challenges in Deschutes and Klamath counties due to the strength of conservative Democrats from those areas. He discusses the liberal Democrats' successes and challenges in other Oregon counties.	Democrats	Labor issues	
00:25:13	Success of liberal Democrats in 1948	Sweetland describes his work in Lincoln county the year that he bought the Newport News and was elected national committeeman. He lists all of the positions in which liberal Democrats were elected that year. His newspaper office was used for voter registration. He discusses the election of William L. "Pinky" Josslin as state central committee chair and describes his experiences with Josslin and Mike M. De Cicco, his opponent.	Careers - Publishing	Voter registration	Democrats

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1986 February 13

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:28	Byron G. Carney's roles in Oregon politics in the 1940s	Sweetland discusses the 1949 election for state central committee chair as well as Byron G. Carney's job as state chair of the party, former role in the Oregon Commonwealth Federation, and head of the census.	Carney, Byron G.		
00:03:32	Election of Mike De Cicco as Democratic party treasurer and recall of Sheriff Mike Elliott.	Sweetland discusses the election of Mike M. De Cicco as Democratic party treasurer, which was controversial, and a later scandal that damaged his ability to continue serving in Oregon politics. He also discusses the successful effort by Democrats and Republicans to recall Democratic Multnomah County Sherriff Marion L. "Mike" Elliott. Sweetland discusses Terrence D. "Terry" Schrunk, who succeeded Elliott.	Democrats	Schrunk, Terrence D.	
00:08:46	Oregon's liberal Democrats' connecton to progressive movements in other states	Sweetland discusses the liberal Democrats' continued vision of farmers and workers forming a successful political alliance. He describes their continued connection with progressive politics in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas who had successful movements.	Democrats	Political network	Liberalism
00:12:09	Appointment of Gus Solomon to federal judgeship, part one	Sweetland discusses the 1949 appointment of Gus J. Solomon to a federal judgeship, replacing Judge James A. Fee. He describes how he and Nancy Honeyman Robinson worked with other Democrats to advocate for his appointment. They were unsure, due to Solomon's liberal record, if Harry S. Truman would appoint him and whether he could be confirmed, given the conservative Democratic influence in the Senate judiciary committee. He discusses other candidates for the judgeship.	Solomon, Gus J.	Honeyman Robinson, Nancy	Careers - Judicial
00:16:48	Appointment of Gus Solomon to federal judgeship, part two	Sweetland discusses the results of a bar poll and the liberal Democrats' work for Solomon to do well in the poll. He discusses the importance of the poll and its results. A Republican candidate initially led Solomon in the poll but he had done well enough to be appointed to a temporary vacancy by Truman but still needed to go through the lengthy confirmation process. Sweetland describes seeing a headline one day in 1950: "Solomon, Communist?"	Solomon, Gus J.	Democrats	McCarthyism

00:19:57	Appointment of Gus Solomon to federal judgeship, part three	Sweetland discusses the upcoming senate hearings, how devastating the Communist label was for Solomon, and Willis Mahoney's testimony against him. Sweetland and other Democrats traveled to Washington D.C. to see what they could do about the situation. He tells a story about meeting with Truman in the Oval Office. He discusses Solomon's supporters among influential Oregon Republicans. Solomon was confirmed. Sweetland describes it as a "hairy year full of anxiety and risky political operations."	Solomon, Gus J.	Democrats	Truman, Harry S.
00:23:44	Appointment of Gus Solomon to federal judgeship, part four	Sweetland notes Charles L. McNary's support for him when he was appointed to the War Production Board. He discusses Wayne Morse's and other Republicans' support for Solomon's judicial appointment. He describes Nancy Honeyman Robinson's work on helping to get Solomon conformed. He comments that the McCarthy era had already begun at the time of the Solomon appointment.	Solomon, Gus J.	Honeyman Robinson, Nancy	McCarthyism
00:26:42	Appointment of Gus Solomon to federal judgeship, part five	Sweetland discusses his view of Solomon's politics and notes their close friendship. Solomon did legal work for public power and campaigned on other liberal Democratic issues. Sweetland mentions that a litmus test for liberal Democrats was their attitude on race and explains why racial issues were not in the forefront in Oregon. He describes Solomon's defense of Japanese Americans during the war. He lists Solomon's qualifications in addition to his politics.	Solomon, Gus J.	Racial issues	World War II - Internment of Japanese Americans

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Tape 12, Side 1

1986 February 13

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:25	Liberal Democrats' support of women running for office	Sweetland comments on how well Gus J. Solomon aligned with liberal Democratic views. He discusses Oregon's 50-50 law stipulating that any elected party roles must be elected in tandem, with male and female representation. He describes the liberal Democrats' work to encourage women to run for office and the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's hiring of many women for the 1940 federal census. He notes some female political leaders.	Democrats	Solomon, Gus J.	Women in politics
00:03:11	Minnie McFarland, Socialist candidate for congress in eastern Oregon	Sweetland discusses Minnie McFarland, who came from generations of farmers, was a Socialist candidate for congress in eastern Oregon and active in the Democratic party, listing some of her accomplishments. He notes that she is almost 100 years old and would offer perspective on women in Oregon politics. He discusses continuing to feel he was a Socialist even after formally leaving the party and the Oregon Commonwealth Federation's move toward the Democratic party.	Socialism	Democrats	Women in politics
00:07:30	Sweetland's Socialist background	Sweetland comments on Republicans and other Democrats' opinions of him as a Democratic party leader who was ideologically a Democratic Socialist. He never concealed his Socialist background and that it was in the public record, acknowledging that some people did not accept him and that it impacted his run for Secretary of State. He shares that the Marion County recorder told him that many people made copies of his voter registration as a Socialist.	Socialism	Democrats	Political views
00:11:20	Registration of Democratic voters in Oregon in the 1950s	Sweetland discusses Oregon Democrats' voter registration surpassing Republicans' in the 1950s. He describes voter registration efforts around Democratic areas of the state, which were helped by national trends toward Democrats. He contrasts Democrats and Republicans in terms of socio-economic status. He shares a comment by Mark O. Hatfield that the Democratic party needed people working like Sweetland had.	Voter registration	Democrats	Socio-economic status

00:14:55	Strategy for candidates at the precinct level and voter registration	Sweetland describes their political strategies for candidates at the precinct level. He describes the effectiveness of undertaking voter registration efforts. Many of the voters had never registered before and chose to be Democrats due to the influence of Democratic presidents such as Franklin D. Roosevelt. He notes that currently during the Reagan years there is a swing to Republicanism.	Political strategy	Voter registration	Democrats
00:17:26	Liberal Democrats' support of Richard L. Neuberger's run for U.S. senate	Sweetland discusses Richard L. Neuberger, who was a candidate that the liberal Democrats had been working toward electing for U.S. Senator or Governor for many years. He explains the need for the backing of the Columbia Valley Authority and notes the labor union involvement in backing Neuberger. Neuberger won the U.S. Senate seat in 1954.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Labor unions	Democrats
00:21:09	Liberal Democrats' backing of Austin F. Flegel in 1950 gubernatorial primary	Sweetland discusses the liberal Democrats' backing of Austin F. Flegel in the 1950 primary for governor. Flegel was not a liberal Democrat but shared their views on public power which secured their support and they felt his conservative background might broadened his appeal. He describes the liberal Democrats' efforts in the campaign but Flegel was defeated with very few conservative votes. He describes putting in a word with Truman and describes the federal appointment given to Flegel by Truman.	Flegel, Austin F.	Public power	Democrats
00:26:00	Liberal Democratic support of Republican Wayne Morse in the 1950 U.S. senate race, part one	Sweetland discusses the 1950 senate race between Wayne L. Morse and Howard F. Latourette. He describes Latourette's paltry financial support from the Democratic National Committee, which he refused out of insult. Sweetland describes the liberal Democrat support of Republican Wayne Morse, their efforts to get him to move to their party, and seeing Morse as a maverick.	Campaigns - 1950 U.S. Senate	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Liberal Democratic support of Republican Wayne Morse in the 1950 U.S. senate race	Sweetland comments on the slowing momentum of the liberal Democrats in the 1950s and how they were working on registering new voters in the post-war influx of new residents and educating their constituents to vote for Wayne L. Morse over Howard F. LaTourette. He notes that the Black population grew to substantial numbers for the first time but without many voters registered.	Voter registration	Morse, Wayne L.	Election practices
00:03:36	Democratic party successes in the 1950 elections	Looking at the Oregon Blue Book, Sweetland notes that 1950 was an important year in which the Democratic party did well. He discusses the Austin F. Flegel nomination for Governor, the significance of his primary race, and his campaign and loss of the governor's race in the general election. He discusses Latourette's campaign and the liberal Democrats' objections to him.	Democrats	Flegel, Austin F.	Campaigns - 1950 - U.S. Senate
00:08:27	Oregon primary election outcomes in Oregon	Sweetland continues to review election returns in the Oregon Blue Book and discusses the outcomes of primary elections around the state. He notes that there was an almost all-Commonwealth slate of Democrats running and they did poorly in the November election. The election of Morse was a success but he was a Republican.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats	
00:11:37	Oregon liberal Democrats' strategies for statewide leadership after World War II	Sweetland comments that the liberal Democrats weren't strong enough yet to win many elections. Their primary objective had been to secure state leadership of the party after the war, build up a stable of candidates and work on voter registration. He notes their improved election results in 1952 and 1954. Their work was solidifying their association with the Democratic candidacies.	Democrats	Political strategy	
00:14:28	Sweetland's write-in candidacy and election to the Oregon legislature in 1952	In 1952, Sweetland was elected state representative, which he called a "fluke" and a difficult situation for him because he felt strongly that party leadership should not use their roles for personal advantage. He describes the situation that led to a write-in campaign for his candidacy in 1952 in Clackamas County, without his consent and despite his efforts to nominate others. If he did not accept the nomination it would put the Democrats in a bad position, so he accepted and won by 300 votes in November.	Campaigns - 1952 - Legislative	Democrats	Political participation

00:19:01	Sweetland's campaign and election to Oregon state senate in 1954	In 1954, Sweetland ran for state senate by choice and won more easily. He discusses Jesse A. Bell's unhappiness with the outcome of the 1952 election and his work for Bell's senate nomination, though he lost the race. Sweetland discusses Bell's candidacy. He discusses his decision to run for senate and belief that party officers should not run for public office. He describes the challenge of running a campaign and notes that there had not been a state representative from Clackamas County for 21 years, and no state senator for 14 years.	Campaigns - 1954 - Oregon legislative	Bell, Jesse A.	
00:23:15	Sweetland's first two years in the Oregon legislature and thoughts on Edith Green	Sweetland enjoyed his first two years as a representative, noting that there were only nine of them [Democrats?] in the house. He found it positive that liberal Democrats were electable and able to "sound off" in the Republican-dominated legislature. He comments on Edith Starrett Green, in 1950 as a candidate for Secretary of State and in 1952 for representative to the U.S. Congress. He notes her many accomplishments, key issues and supporters, and that she felt strongly about racial equality which was a rising issue.	Oregon legislature - 1950s	Democrats	Green, Edith Starrett
00:26:01	Robert Thornton's run for Oregon Attorney General in 1952	Sweetland comments on Robert Y. Thornton, who he notes was a conservative Democrat so was able to attract both Republican and Democratic votes in his successful campaign for Attorney General in 1952. He discusses a battle between Howard V. Morgan and Thomas R. "Tom" Mahoney over Mahoney's voter's pamphlet statement [tape ends]	Thornton, Robert Y.	Morgan, Howard V.	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:28	Sweetland's thoughts on working with Thomas R. Mahoney	Sweetland discusses working with Thomas R. Mahoney and his voting record in the state senate which was generally liberal, though they were not certain of his integrity. He was a deal maker who Sweetland considered unprincipled.	Mahoney, Thomas R.	Oregon legislature - 1950s	
00:03:07	Sweetland's focus on unifying the Democratic party	Sweetland discusses the disunity in the Democratic party and the difference of focus between local and national leaders in the party. He felt he moved toward unifying the party, making peace with traditional Democrats. He describes Howard V. Morgan "taking on" Mahoney and notes that he would have done the same, though with a more conciliatory style.	Democrats	Morgan, Howard V.	Mahoney, Thomas R.
00:06:09	Liberal Democrats' political strategy for developing officeholders and candidates	Sweetland converses about Edith Starrett Green's election to congress and the Democratic strategy to run strong candidates against weak Republicans or conservatives. He mentions encouraging people to run for nonpartisan school board and city council position, some of whom developed into strong Democratic candidates. He notes that the liberal Democrats "started almost from scratch" with no liberal Democrats holding office in some areas.	Green, Edith Starrett	Political strategy	Political participation
00:09:39	Democrats' work with Wayne Morse in his move away from the Republican party	Sweetland discusses Wayne L. Morse's leaving the Republican party and the liberal Democrat's feeling about it. He describes Morse's declaration: I'm the Independent senator from Oregon," and how the move garnered him a lot of publicity. Sweetland notes that they anticipated Morse's move to the Democratic party and they worked closely with him during this time.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats	Independents
00:11:14	Sweetland's organization of local small-town forums throughout Oregon to gain support for Democrats, part one	Sweetland describes the Democratic National Committee's commitment to the party and Harry S. Truman's Fair Deal and other policies. He discusses challenges faced by Truman from the press and public opinion. To gain support for the Democratic party, Sweetland organized a series of local forums throughout small towns in Oregon with national political leaders connecting with local union members and other interest groups. He notes that the forums focused on issues relevant to the location and the leaders were focused on listening to how people felt about things.	Truman, Harry S.	Democrats	Political strategy

00:16:10	Democrats' post office patronage, part one	Sweetland discusses many aspects of the Democrats' post office patronage, noting that postmasters at that time were political appointees. He describes the variety of people appointed and how the connections within the communities brought the Democrats many new contacts in the local communities. He consulted with local Democratic leadership to bolster the state committee. He notes that many rural mail carriers were also political appointees though the system has changed now.	Democrats	Political appointee	Political network
00:20:10	Democrats' post office patronage, part two	Sweetland notes that the post office patronage operated the same as Republicans had been doing when they were in charge. He discusses why and how he was offered a regional directorship of the Post Office Department during the John F. Kennedy administration. He discusses working with Walter M. Pierce and how the Republicans may have handled the patronage. He notes that his acquaintance with leaders in the Truman and Franklin D. Roosevelt administrations were helpful to him as Oregon's national committeeman.	Republicans	Pierce, Walter M.	Political network
00:23:51	Sweetland's organization of local small-town forums throughout Oregon to gain support for Democrats, part two	Sweetland discusses his idea to work with the national party to organize local forums around Oregon and the interest of many people in the Democratic National Committee in that idea. He discusses the liberal Democrats' anti-war position in relation to the Korean War. He notes how the war began with something they advocated: United Nations police force involvement as an alternative to war.	Democrats	Korean War	Political and community organizing
00:27:20	Sweetland's support of Truman during the Korean War	Sweetland discusses his support of President Truman during the war, though he wanted more emphasis on the United Nations. He discusses points of divide and questioning about the war and describes it as "an anguished time." He notes Trumans and Lyndon B. Johnson's commitments to racial justice and voting rights.	Truman, Harry S.	Korean War	Civil rights

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Tape 13, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:25	Sweetland's owner/editorship of the <i>Molalla Pioneer</i>	Sweetland discusses his ownership and editorship of the <i>Molalla Pioneer</i> . He established an editorial page and nurtured a correspondence section that received a lot of reader comments, noting the importance of these aspects for a politically-oriented paper. He mentions that he had to support his family with the newspapers and that he might be embarrassed by some of his editorials on local matters.	Careers - Publishing	Media coverage	Business ownership
00:03:42	Purchase of Newport, Oregon newspapers and sale of <i>Molalla Pioneer</i>	Sweetland notes that state-level issues were addressed in his papers, such as taxes, and that issues such as a logger's strike that divided the community were harder to address. He discusses the circumstances surrounding his purchasing of the two papers in Newport, Oregon and combining them into one. He wanted to "reorganize the Democratic party and still feed my family" so sought a larger paper. He sold the <i>Molalla Pioneer</i> in order to purchase the Newport papers.	Media coverage	Careers - Publishing	Finance - Business
00:06:44	Becoming Democratic committee chairman in Lincoln County while publishing the local paper, part one	Sweetland discusses becoming chairman of the Democratic committee in Lincoln County a few months after purchasing the Newport papers. He notes that it was not common to be county chairman at the same time as publishing the local paper but it was not an issue. He describes the busyness of being heavily involved in both politics and journalism and notes that he could have not done it without his wife, Lillie Megrath, who worked at the newspaper every day in a number of roles. He discusses bringing his papers into the Typographical Union and the impact of paying union wages.	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	Spouses and supportive labor
00:10:34	Sweetland's experience of living in Molalla and publishing the <i>Pioneer</i>	Sweetland discusses running for National Committee chairman from Lincoln County in 1948. He notes that he was only in Molalla for about two years but they were "great years for political activity" and that it was a supportive, friendly place for him. He describes the circulation of the <i>Molalla Pioneer</i> in comparison to the <i>Newport News</i> .	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	

00:13:55	Becoming Democratic committee chairman in Lincoln County while publishing the local paper, part two	Sweetland describes how he changed the existing Newport papers beyond combining them into one. He discusses advertisers and resistance to advertising in the paper in some cases. He describes an incident where he was sleepy and drove off the road driving back from Portland, which made him wonder how he could continue going to all of the political meetings while running the paper. He describes getting an apartment above the newspaper office where there was "no escape" from people coming by. .	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	
00:16:14	Fighting antisemitism against composer Ernest Bloch in Newport	Sweetland discusses some political issues in Newport including public power and an anti-Semitic campaign by community members against a famous composer, Ernest Bloch, who moved to Agate Beach. He was outraged by the situation and organized a "counter-battle," resulting in the Blochs remaining in Newport. He describes the impact of this battle on the profile of the Newport News. He mentions a Siletz tribal fishing issue and some elections he was involved in.	Antisemitism	Careers - Publishing	Political participation
00:20:05	The challenge of serving as Democratic national committeeman from Newport and search for a different newspaper	Sweetland discusses [Elma Howes], the librarian in Newport whose husband became secretary of the Newport Chamber of Commerce. They both supported liberal Democratic issues and became good friends with the Sweetlands. He notes that "Newport was not a happy experience." He found his role as National committeeman too much to handle from Newport. He describes his search for a newspaper in Milwaukie, Oregon and discusses his newspaper publisher friends around the state that formed a helpful community.	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	Friendship
00:22:47	Purchasing the <i>Milwaukie Review</i>	Sweetland discusses the long history of newspapers that reflect the politics of their publishers. He tells the story about receiving a call that the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> was for sale, a paper he did not expect to become available, engaging in negotiation with its owner and raising funds to buy it in 1951. He describes hiring an advertising manager, Stan Federman, who worked with him for eleven years and later became a journalist at <i>The Oregonian</i> .	Careers - Publishing	Business ownership	
00:26:50	<i>Milwaukie Review</i> circulation and publishing decisions	Sweetland discusses the circulation at the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> which was impacted by beginning to publish the <i>North Clackamas Shopper</i> with wide "throwaway" circulation. The shopper was important to their income. He describes how it was delivered house to house the day before the weekly paper.	Careers - Publishing	Business ownership	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:20	Participation in the publishing community in Oregon	Sweetland discusses his relationships with other publishers in Oregon, noting that being a publisher of a "humble weekly" gave him capital in that community, which also helped his political work. He was the chairman of the Oregon Publisher's Association the last year he published the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> and discusses the selection process for the chairman role and the opportunities that presented, though he was unable to fully use those opportunities because he was preoccupied with political activities.	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	Business ownership
00:06:06	Negotiations to purchase the <i>Milwaukie Review</i>	Sweetland describes the challenging negotiations with Edward A. Donnelly, the former owner of the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> , to buy the paper. He notes that they were different politically and did not like each other. He and Lillie Megrath did most of the work on the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> and by the time they sold the paper had 12 full-time staff. He describes the difficult transition between Newport and Milwaukie.	Careers - Publishing	Finance - Business	Business ownership
00:09:58	Transitioning between the Newport News and Milwaukie Review	Sweetland describes the interim arrangement he had in Newport while transitioning to Milwaukie, with two printers and a front office person. He explains that he was in Salem during part of the transition and that it was a "bad scene" with the instability of the Milwaukie Review negotiations and financial concerns. He sold the Newport News before his purchase of the Milwaukie Review was certain.	Careers - Publishing	Finance - Business	
00:12:45	Changes and upgrades at the <i>Milwaukie Review</i>	Sweetland describes the changes he made to the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> , adding more community news and pictures. The paper transitioned from letterpress to offset printing when he owned it. He discusses hiring a well-connected member of the community [Helen Leonard], to run the front office and a well-connected, Republican reporter for local news. He discusses his existing connections in Milwaukie thanks to the Clackamas County labor groups.	Careers - Publishing	Business ownership	Political network

00:15:35	Fatigue from running the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> while serving in the legislature	Sweetland describes the house he bought on River Road in Milwaukie and his later move to a house on Kellog Lake with financial help from his father's estate which they owned for a long time. He notes that he could walk to his office from there. He describes his fatigue from running the paper on top of commuting every day to serve in the legislature in Salem. He discusses the transportation allowance, pay and benefits for legislators, noting it wasn't affordable for many people to become legislators due to the low pay.	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	Finance - Personal
00:18:57	Dismantling the stereotype of dishonest legislators and unique position as a politician and newspaper publisher	Sweetland discusses the stereotype of legislators being "on the take" as "almost totally wrong," explaining that very few people tried to get money in an underhanded way and in the rare cases that it happened, people knew who they were. He characterizes his colleagues as "Very honest legislators." He describes the political landscape of Milwaukie, which was primarily Democratic. His newspaper office was used for voter registration. He describes his unique position as a newspaper publisher and notes that he was also not far from Portland so he participated in things there as well.	Oregon legislature	Voter registration	Political participation
00:21:44	History of local newspapers and politics; Sweetland's concerns about supporting his family	Sweetland discusses the historical role of a local newspaper as a base for political activity though it is not longer the center of activity. He reflects that he made the right choice to go into that field after the war though it was a challenge to support his family. Megrath worked for the federal government and retired from there. He notes that he was concerned about how he would send his older daughter, Barbara, to college but she got a full scholarship to Mills College.	Careers - Publishing	Finance - Personal	Family life
00:24:06	Sale of the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> for profit and Lillie Megrath's contributions to the busienss and family	Sweetland discusses the profitability of the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> , which he sold to Robert G. Swan for a profit in 1964. He reflects on the issues Swan may have had with the paper. He describes Megrath's many contributions to the newspapers in Newport and Milwaukie. Their second daughter, Becky, was born in the early 1950s and Megrath continued to work at the paper then later decided to go back to work for the federal government when Becky was a few years old.	Megrath, Lillie	Family life	Careers - Publishing

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:25	Lillie Megrath's civic and political activities	Sweetland discusses Lillie Megrath's involvement in civic and political activities including the Clackamas County Juvenile Court, the chairmanship of the United Fund Campaign, and membership on the Metropolitan Affairs Council. He describes why he was surprised about her leadership of the United Fund Campaign and notes that she had many interests and did many things well.	Megrath, Lillie	Women in politics	
00:03:57	Lillie Megrath's work on the Oregon Centennial	Sweetland discusses Megrath's work on the Oregon Centennial in the 1950s. He explains she was drawn to it due to her interest in history and liking the other members of the commission, and that she was appointed by the governor. He describes the plan to get President Truman involved in the celebration and Megrath's meetings with him in Independence, Missouri, in one case spending a few days discussing the centennial with him.	Megrath, Lillie	Truman, Harry S.	Political appointee
00:08:15	Sweetland's involvement with the ACLU	Sweetland discusses his civic and volunteer activities outside of politics and the newspaper. He tells about his involvement with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). He describes meeting long-time executive secretary [note: executive director] Roger N. Baldwin through Megrath in the 1930s. He discusses a number of people in Portland with whom he formed a small, informal ACLU group in Portland. He describes the growth of the organization in the 1940s and beyond, noting he was not deeply involved in growing the organization but retained his membership.	Civil liberties	Civic engagement	
00:13:07	Sweetland's involvement with the NAACP	Sweetland describes his involvement in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), where he was quite active and served on the board. They met at the segregated YMCA in north Portland. He describes the anti-discrimination legislation they worked on, noting that discrimination was widespread and taken for granted. He sought white allies to work with them; white liberal Democrat Lorna J. Marple became president of the Oregon chapter of the NAACP. He lists other people involved with the NAACP in Portland and notes the Democrats' recruitment of committee members in precincts with a large Black population.	Civil rights	Racial issues	Civic engagement

00:16:36	Voter registration efforts through the NAACP	Sweetland discusses his voter registration efforts using a list from the NAACP. He notes that the Black churches and the NAACP were instrumental in supporting the political involvement of the Black community. He explains why he was an active participant in the NAACP but not a leader. He comments on the fair employment and public accommodations bills that were passed, as well as a non-discrimination bill focused on hospitals and other public services. He describes an incident that unified the effort for non-discrimination the length of time it took for the issue to be seen as important by the Oregon senate.	Civic engagement	Voter registration	Civil rights
00:20:56	Sweetland's involvement in the ADA	Sweetland discusses his involvement of a founding member of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) which he describes a liberal, left-of-center, non partisan organization, though it became a "goat" to the regular Democratic party to stick by liberal principles. He describes the activities and priorities of the ADA and notes that it was very anti-Communist which helped Democrats differentiate themselves and avoid accusations of Communism. He notes the ADA has a significant role in national politics and describes some historic battles they were involved in. His opponents attacked him for being involved with the ADA which was seen as leftist.	Liberalism	Communism	Political participation
00:27:07	Clashes within the Democratic party between conservatives and members of the ADA	Sweetland describes clashes within the National Democratic Party he experienced in meetings as Oregon's Democratic national committeeman, noting that people involved with the ADA would be attacked by conservative Democrats. He describes the attacks as well as the "hotly fought" racially-related battles in which people associated with the ADA were attacked "ad hominem" by the mostly conservative membership of the national committee. He describes the ADA's predecessor group, the Union for Democratic Action (UDA), in which he was involved, and the forming of the ADA.	Democrats	Racial issues	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:24	Sweetland's participation in community groups	Sweetland discusses his involvement on the board of the Clackamas County Historical Society and its focus on preservation. He describes his active membership in the Kiwanis Club which gave him access to the business community in Molalla and Milwaukie. It helped him in both his political work as well as his newspaper work. He notes that his club was on the liberal side for a Kiwanis Club.	Civic engagement		
00:05:44	Portland's Press Club	Sweetland discusses his involvement in the Press Club, a Portland organization that had a liberal constituency of members of the press that was a center of activity in the 1950s and he notes that it was a good network and quite political. He describes the club's membership and lists some of its members. He mentions that they would sometimes organize speakers and welcome visiting journalists.	Careers - Publishing	Political network	Civic engagement
00:08:52	Sweetland's involvement in the City Club of Portland	Sweetland describes his active involvement in City Club, noting that it was an important forum to debate issues. He describes it as liberal and compares it to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco. He discusses his involvement in the North Clackamas Chamber of Commerce, a group that was more conservative. He notes that the Kiwanis Club was more concerned with social issues and young people than the chamber of commerce, which was focused on business.	Civic engagement	Liberals	
00:12:18	Sweetland's experiences with the Kiwanis Club and the Masons	Sweetland discusses his influence with Kiwanis Club members and his work on suggesting new members to the club. He points out the high number of education professionals such as principals and superintendents that needed the support of the business community for things like bond issues. He notes that although more than half of the Kiwanis members were Republican, he had their support in his personal political campaigns. He describes joining the Masons and his experience of learning the rituals. He grew bored and did not complete the training despite pressure to continue.	Civic engagement		

00:16:45	Sweetland's experience with the Order of Odd Fellows and his longstanding Grange membership	Sweetland notes that he briefly joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, who he describes as "hungry for members." His was not much interested in fraternal societies and joined out of deference to his grandfather's past membership. He discusses his membership in The Grange at length, originally joining at age 14. He describes performing music at the grange when he was young. He found it was a key political instrument in Oregon, describing both internal and external political battles. He describes the social connections forged over suppers at the Grange.	Civic engagement		
00:22:55	The Farmer's Union and the Grange	Sweetland discusses the Farmer's Union, describing it as a more liberal organization nationally that was small in Oregon and had previously been associated with the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. He notes that both the Farmer's Union and the Grange supported public utility districts and that though they were non partisan, Democrats tended to support them.	Liberalism	Political parties	Public power
00:25:10	Sweetland's involvement in the Methodist Church	Sweetland discusses his involvement in the Methodist Church starting in his college days, seeing it as a significant liberal religious force. He joined the Methodist Churches in Molalla and Milwaukie, noting that the clergy were sympathetic to his politics. He discusses the neglect by liberals of the radical Christian tradition and the turn toward conservatism in churches in the past 15 years, with successful political action including transforming church as the center for voting "a particular way." He notes the Methodist's continued concerns with social issues.	Religion - Methodist	Religion - Liberalism	

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Tape 15, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Sweetland's religions beliefs and discussion of a power company surcharge	Sweetland discusses his Christian faith and beliefs about Christianity's meaning in terms of his political values. He discusses a 20% surcharge from the power companies in the 1950s, explaining it was the cost of flood damage on the Columbia River passed on to ratepayers.	Religion - Christian		
00:03:09	Battle over power company surcharge due to flood damage, part one	Sweetland describes the battle that played out over the power companies' 20% surcharge, much of it through 23 days of hearings in Salem before the public utility commissioner. A Republican attorney took the case for free, which was strategically positive because he was not a known public power advocate and his family had standing in the community. He describes his personal situation at the time and the significance of this fight for his reputation on public power. The case was decided in favor of the power companies and appealed to the Oregon Supreme Court	Public power	Civic engagement	
00:08:10	Battle over power company surcharge due to flood damage, part two	Sweetland explains his and Lillie Megrath's motivation to take on the power companies in the fight over surcharges, namely the unhappiness of rate payers when the cost of the flood was passed on to them. They also did not know if the costs were justified. They wanted to test the case in court on behalf of all consumers. He discusses the public power commissioner's decision.	Public power	Civic engagement	
00:11:12	Building the Democratic party in 1952 and continuing statewide forums for voters	Sweetland discusses his activities in 1952, calling it an important year for building the Democratic party and that the public versus private power debate was ongoing. He mentions that he was reelected national committeeman that year and in addition there were ongoing forums that he had organized with prominent national politicians listening to voters' concerns in small towns around Oregon.	Public power	Democrats	Political and community organizing

00:15:03	Public power and other issues during the Eisenhower administration	Sweetland comments on Dwight D. Eisenhower's approach to hydroelectric power, explaining why Washington state was more in favor of this approach than Oregon was. He mentions a few other issues at that time such as the Farm Security Administration being under threat and a controversy over Hell's Canyon dam. He notes Wayne L. Morse's involvement as an independent Oregon politician at this time.	Eisenhower, Dwight D.	Public power	Morse, Wayne L.
00:18:57	Democratic party building in the early 1950s; Hell's Canyon Dam and public - private power, part one	Sweetland discusses 1952 and 1954 as successful years for Democrats in Oregon, with a focus on party and issue building, noting that during that time he was focused on county committees, internal party organization, and making sure there were Democratic candidates for every race. He discusses the Hell's Canyon dam issue, a fight between public and private power, and Richard L. Neuberger's involvement.	Democrats	Public power	Neuberger, Richard L.
00:22:48	Hell's Canyon Dam and public - private power, part two	Sweetland notes that the Hell's Canyon issue received a lot of press, in part because of the canyon's name. He discusses Democratic presidential nominee Adlai E. F. Stevenson's endorsement of the Hell's Canyon project. He describes the importance of Columbia River development issues in Neuberger's narrow win of a U.S. Senate seat in 1954. He won in all of the counties along the river.	Democrats	Public power	Neuberger, Richard L.
00:26:13	Proposal for the Columbia Valley Authority	Sweetland discusses the impact of the Columbia Valley Authority idea, which was modeled after the Tennessee Valley Authority, on Democratic economic policy. He describes the proposals for the Authority, noting that nuclear power was not yet an issue. He discusses the Democrats' advocacy of federal aid for education, describing the issues they saw with schools, noting that they encountered vigorous opposition to that idea, particularly in Oregon. He explains the disparity in amount of spending per child in Oregon due to how schools were funded.	Public power	Democrats	Education - Federal funding

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:05	Democratic concerns about funding education in Oregon	Sweetland discusses Democrats' concerns about funding education and financing it with federal dollars, making an economic case. He mentions their consistent opposition to a sales tax and that Oregon does not receive a lot of federal funds, relying heavily on property tax and state income tax.	Education - Funding	Democrats	Taxation
00:03:26	Oregon Democrats' opposition to sales tax	Sweetland describes the rationale of Oregon Democrats' opposition to a sales tax, why he sees income tax as more fair than a sales tax. He describes Adlai E. F. Stevenson's position on federal aid for education and John F. Kennedy's endorsement of the Columbia Valley Authority.	Taxation	Education - Funding	
00:06:38	Democratic positions on health insurance, education, and labor issues	Sweetland describes the Democrats' advocacy of national health insurance and contrasts it with the education issue which was much closer to home. He discusses the Taft-Hartley Act as a "very hot issue" that divided Democrats and Republicans on labor issues. He describes the "right to work" movement that limited the labor unions.	Education - Funding	Labor unions	Democrats
00:09:37	[Brandon] farm plan and Oregon's agricultural economy	Sweetland discusses the [Brandon?] farm plan and how relevant it was to Oregon, noting it was created mostly for the midwestern agricultural economy. He describes Oregon's agricultural economy including the cattle industry.	Agriculture	Economics	
00:11:36	Democrats' efforts to get Wayne Morse to join the party, part one	Sweetland discusses Wayne L. Morse being considered an ally by the Democrats, noting that some Democrats were opposed to accepting him into the party. He discusses the 1950 senate win of Morse when still a Republican against Democrat Edgar W. Smith. He describes how, when Morse became an independent, he still tended to be a "great asset to the Democrats in general." The Democrats worked to get him to join their party starting in 1950.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats	Campaigns - 1950 - U.S. Senate

00:14:49	Democrats' efforts to get Wayne Morse to join the party, part two	Sweetland describes how the Democrats worked to get Morse to join their party starting around 1950. He spoke with Morse personally both in Portland and in Washington D.C., where he often traveled in his role as national committeeman. He notes that C.G. "Jebby" Davidson, his successor as national committeeman, was active in Morse's eventual transition to the Democratic party. He discusses Morse's reactions to the Democrats' efforts and the Democrats' fear of offending him.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats	Political strategy
00:18:45	Democrats' efforts to get Wayne Morse to join the party, part three	Sweetland notes the parallels between Nebraska Senator George W. Norris and Morse. He describes Norris' importance to liberal groups in the country. He discusses Oregon Democrats' concerns that they weren't yet attractive enough to affiliate with. He discusses Robert La Follette's political survival in Wisconsin as someone who changed parties. Oregon Democrats felt more confident about wooing Morse by the mid-1950s after they had key people in leadership positions including the U.S. Senate and Governor. The Oregon Democrat was used to advocate Morse's move to the Democratic party.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats	Political parties
00:22:39	Democrats' efforts to get Wayne Morse to join the party, part four	Sweetland discusses Morse's attendance at the Jefferson-Jackson banquet in 1953, noting Morse was both the Democrats' "greatest opportunity" and their "greatest" threat due to a potentially divisive third party candidacy, which became more urgent as the filing period approached. Sweetland describes the complicated situation around the filing for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senate.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats	Political strategy
00:26:16	Animosity between senators Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger, part one	Sweetland discusses the hostility between Neuberger and Morse, theorizing why it might have existed. He mentions that it is rare for U.S. Senators from the same party and state to have friendly relationships due to personal rivalry, and describes some of the reasons for this, noting that it includes congressional representatives as well.	Morse, Wayne L.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Interpersonal conflict

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:23	Democrats' efforts to get Wayne Morse to join the party, part five	Sweetland discusses some of the scars left among Wayne L. Morse's friends and supporters by his public statement, as they were waiting for Morse to decide about changing his registration, that the Democrats would welcome Morse if he changed his registration and filed as their candidate, but if he decided not to, they would come up with a strong Democrat to run. He discusses the impact of his "scarifying" conflict with Howard V. Morgan and their disagreement on how to handle Morse's potential change of parties.	Morse, Wayne L.	Interpersonal conflict	Morgan, Howard V.
00:04:49	Democrats' efforts to get Wayne Morse to join the party, part six	Sweetland shares his discomfort about discussing the conflict with Morgan. He notes that they did not disagree ideologically. He discusses factionalism in politics and his desire to avoid it, differentiating "constructive factionalism" which he practiced and felt was bringing the Oregon Democratic party closer to the national positions. He discusses John F. Kennedy beating Morse in the 1960 Democratic presidential primary and the party's support of Kennedy.	Morgan, Howard V.	Interpersonal conflict	Kennedy, John F.
00:08:50	Wayne Morse's 1960 presidential bid and Sweetland's friendship with Howard Morgan	Sweetland continues discussing Morse's 1960 presidential bid, noting that he did not make a national effort, focusing instead on Oregon. He recounts a story to illustrate his friendship with Morgan, about taking labor leader Walter P. Reuther to Morgan's ranch to lay low after an assassination attempt on Reuther's life. He notes that his later conflict with Morgan split their friendships.	Reuther, Walter P.	Interpersonal conflict	Morgan, Howard V.
00:12:50	Reason for Sweetland's conflict with Howard Morgan	Harmon presses Sweetland to discuss the cause of his conflict with Morgan. Sweetland says that he did not know why some people began taking sides. He discusses a misunderstanding with Edith Starrett Green over a voting machine demonstration as a possible beginning of his issues with Morgan, because Morgan was close to Green but notes that probably wasn't the cause.	Morgan, Howard V.	Green, Edith Starrett	Interpersonal conflict

00:15:23	Sweetland's efforts to minimize his conflict with Howard Morgan and its lasting effects	Sweetland discusses his efforts to minimize the conflict in order to not damage the work they'd done for the party. He describes Richard L. Neuberger's and other politicians' cooling toward him as very uncomfortable. He describes an attempt to visit Morgan in Spain four years ago and Nancy Honeyman Robinson's efforts to get to the bottom of the conflict. He recounts a story about losing his temper over Howard in front of Morgan's brother in law and mentions losing relationships due to the issue with Morgan.	Morgan, Howard V.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Interpersonal conflict
00:18:21	1964 campaign for delegate to the Democratic National Convention	Sweetland discusses his 1964 campaign to be a delegate for the Democratic National Convention and notes the other big names on the ticket for elected leadership positions. He ran third statewide and describes why he considered this a good sign of the party "closing ranks." He notes that Morgan had "dropped out" by 1964 and that the issue with him shadowed their activities over the years. He notes that Green eventually fell out of favor with Democrats as she became more conservative.	Morgan, Howard V.	Green, Edith Starrett	Democratic National Convention
00:22:57	Election of Richard Neuberger to the U.S. Senate in 1954, part one	Sweetland discusses the significance of the 1954 election of Neuberger to the U.S. Senate, describing it as the "most important single election we ever had." He describes Neuberger's qualifications and longstanding desire to become a senator. He describes the campaign and contrasts Neuberger with the Republican candidate, Guy F. Cordon. He discusses the other campaigns that year and the hard work by Democrats in every county.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Campaigns - 1954 - U.S. Senate	Democrats
00:27:36	Election of Richard Neuberger to the U.S. Senate in 1954, part two	Sweetland notes that Neuberger carried all of the counties along the Columbia River in the election. He describes the close election, the large vote that year, and Neuberger calling him the morning after the election when votes were still being counted to ask if he should concede. Sweetland told him no.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Campaigns - 1954 - U.S. Senate	

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00:00:01	Election of Richard Neuberger to the U.S. Senate in 1954, part three	Sweetland describes calling the paper to find out about Richard L. Neuberger's progress in the 1954 election as the final votes were counted. He describes Neuberger's considerations as he was thinking about whether or not to concede, and his advice to Neuberger, who ended up winning. He describes Neuberger's independence as a senator and his keeping the of Democratic party "at arm's length," noting that elected office holders have constituents to answer to as well as their party.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Campaigns - 1954 - U.S. Senate	Democrats
00:03:34	Animosity between senators Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger, part two	Sweetland comments on the animosity between Neuberger and Wayne L. Morse, describing it generally and saying other people may comment on it. He discusses some Democrats' difficulty with trusting Morse or any candidate after switching parties.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats
00:06:21	Animosity between senators Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger, part three	Harmon presses Sweetland to discuss the conflict between Neuberger and Morse in greater detail, citing the importance for history. Sweetland describes dealing with both men for years and attempting to keep them both friendly and on-track with Democratic party priorities. He notes that a "collision of personalities, in this case, was almost inevitable" due to each person's intensity. He discusses his view of the American senatorial system and how it can create rivalries. He acknowledges that Morse and Neuberger eventually became openly hostile but voted along the same lines. He comments on their relationships in the U.S. Senate and the Dwight D. Eisenhower administration.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Morse, Wayne L.	Interpersonal conflict
00:10:05	Richard Neuberger's evolution from journalist to politician	Sweetland comments on Morse's lack of support for Neuberger's senate race in 1960 before Neuberger died. He points out that Morse supported Neuberger's widow, Maureen, in her run for the vacated seat. He discusses Neuberger's evolution from a politically-minded journalist to politician. He mentions that some of his friends from Oregon Commonwealth Federation days were registered as Republicans so their votes would count in the primary because "the primary was the election."	Neuberger, Richard L.	Morse, Wayne L.	Campaigns - primaries

00:13:39	Richard Neuberger's background, skill, and ambition to become a senator	Sweetland discusses Neuberger's qualities that made him a good politician, noting that becoming a U.S. Senator was his ambition. He discusses Neuberger's effort to avoid being perceived as too intellectual and notes that he appealed to people from a variety of socio-economic backgrounds.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Careers - Political	
00:16:13	Edith Green's congressional race against Thomas McCall	Sweetland discusses Edith Starrett Green's 1954 race against Thomas L. McCall. He describes the qualities that made Green an excellent candidate, versus McCall, who was known as a radio personality and not yet a seasoned politician. He comments on his early impression of McCall, how that changed over time, and his general thoughts about liberal Republicans.	Green, Edith Starrett	McCall, Thomas L.	Campaigns - 1954 - U.S. House
00:19:58	Discussion of Edith Green's 1954 and Wayne Morse's 1956 successful campaigns	Sweetland discusses Green's ability to articulate things well during a campaign in a way that appealed to voters and her decisive win against McCall, putting him on the defensive by attacking his Republican affiliation and the Eisenhower administration. He discusses Morse's 1956 race against James D. "Doug" McKay, describing McKay as a good target for Morse because he was very conservative and Morse "just treated him rough" personally and politically.	Green, Edith Starrett	Morse, Wayne L.	McCall, Thomas L.
00:23:21	Further discussion of Wayne Morse's race against James McKay and Sweetland's run for Secretary of State in 1956	Sweetland continues to discuss the Morse and McKay race, commenting on the existence of a Salem "clique" that some thought ran the state for many years and became a target of the Democrats when campaigning. Although he did not believe it existed, he notes it symbolized control of Oregon by Republican-affiliated conservative business interests and that McKay had been a long-time business owner in Marion County. Sweetland discusses his own interests that prompted him to run for Secretary of State in 1956 and the support he received.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats	
00:27:33	Sweetland's run against Mark O. Hatfield for Secretary of State	Sweetland explains that he did not encounter serious opposition for his nomination as Democratic candidate for Secretary of State; he was supported by the party and did well, though was beaten by Mark O. Hatfield. He discusses Hatfield's appeal to voters in comparison to his own.	Hatfield, Mark O.		

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00:00:28	Sweetland's relationship with Mark Hatfield	Sweetland discusses his thoughts about Mark O. Hatfield, noting that they were close friends that worked together in the Oregon legislature. He describes Hatfield, a liberal Republican, as an obstacle to building the Democratic party.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Oregon legislature	
00:03:12	Deep conversation with Mark Hatfield while traveling together	Sweetland shares a story about a trip to the coast that he took with Hatfield to attend a conference. They roomed together and he describes their conversation late into the night and Hatfield's strategy to achieve many things they had in common such as racial equality, education, and social policies. He notes that Hatfield lived up to those values and that they did not express animosity toward each other in their race for secretary of state. He notes that Hatfield hadn't met his wife Antoinette yet and that she and her parents were active Democrats.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Political views	Campaigns - 1956 - Secretary of state
00:07:42	Mark Hatfield's liberal Republicanism	Sweetland discusses his hopes that Hatfield would become a Democrat, noting the challenges encountered by liberal Republicans and that if they could win their primaries they were more a threat to Democrats. He discusses his faith in an emerging liberal majority in the U.S. and Oregon's "uphill fight" with a significant Republican majority in the legislature. He discusses Hatfield's success as a liberal Republican in Oregon who could address social issues while staying sympathetic to industry.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Liberalism	Republicans
00:11:34	Oregon's liberal Republican tradition	Sweetland discusses the liberal Republican tradition in Oregon, noting several politicians.	Republicans	Liberalism	
00:13:01	Sweetland and Mark Hatfield's 1956 secretary of state race, part 1	Sweetland describes Mark O. Hatfield's support from "a substantial number of Republicans" identified with political liberals, citing some key examples and that the Oregon State Grange and Labor leadership was Republican. He notes that Hatfield became stronger after their race in 1956 and describes the closeness of their race. They were in the senate together when they ran against each other. Some of his platform included standing up to timber companies and liberalizing election laws.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Liberalism	Campaigns - 1956 - Secretary of state

00:17:21	Liberalization of election laws	Sweetland discusses the liberalization of election laws which included simplified voter registration. He discusses David O'Hara, the Assistant Secretary of State, noting that he learned a lot from O'Hara and would have wanted him to remain in the position if he had won his race against Hatfield. He discusses both his and Hatfield's appeal to teachers due to their positions on education.	Election practices	Education	Campaigns - 1956 - Secretary of state
00:20:49	Sweetland and Mark Hatfield's 1956 secretary of state race, part 2	Sweetland describes his and Hatfield's endorsements during the 1956 campaign, discussing their different levels of support from newspapers. The NAACP actively supported him but did not endorse candidates. Sweetland had strong support from the Black community. He discusses potentially negative information they knew about each other, but neither used the information and they remained civil and did not attack each other during the campaign.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Campaigns - Endorsements	Campaigns - 1956 - Secretary of state
00:25:56	Sweetland and Mark Hatfield's 1956 secretary of state race, part 3	Sweetland notes that Hatfield's bachelor status was made an issue at the time though he considered it a non-issue. He discusses how much he liked and trusted Hatfield and their mutual respect. Both were young men just starting in politics and did not wish to start a cycle of personal attacks; he wanted to "operate so that we could live in this state and be comfortable in the years to follow." They still campaigned vigorously against each other. He tells a story illustrating the public's misperception of the secretary of state role. He comments on his desire to continue living in Milwaukie and publish his paper if he were elected secretary of state.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Campaigns - 1956 - Secretary of state	Careers - Publishing

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00:00:23	Sweetland and Mark Hatfield's 1956 secretary of state race, part 4	Sweetland shares his thoughts on the "antique" Oregon constitutional provision requiring the secretary of state to live in the state capitol, which he believes modern transportation made obsolete. He notes that his proposing to live in Milwaukie if elected became an issue because Mark O. Hatfield mentioned it and it was picked up by the newspapers but was actually trivial. Sweetland discusses the 1956 election year in which Democrats did well despite his loss of the secretary of state race, the closeness of which was also significant.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Democrats	Media coverage
00:04:15	Sweetland and Mark Hatfield's 1956 secretary of state race, part 5	Sweetland discusses an undercurrent of opposition to him holding an important state office due to his perceived radical background. He describes an editorial mentioning this in the <i>Eugene Register-Guard</i> . He notes that most papers considered both himself and Hatfield credible and qualified but in favor of Hatfield due to his party affiliation. Sweetland discusses his identity as a party Democrat in comparison to Hatfield's relative independence as a Republican. Old-guard Democrats were not supportive of either of them. Sweetland notes that both he and Hatfield represented a new wave in politics.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Media coverage	Political parties
00:08:04	Oregon's tendency to elect Republicans in secretary of state role; 1947 plane crash that killed Governor Snell & others	Sweetland discusses why the role of secretary of state in Oregon was consistently Republican though Democrats won other statewide leadership offices. The office of secretary of state had been valued by Republicans as a step toward a probably next governor. He notes that the plane crash in 1947 that killed Oregon's governor, secretary of state, and senate president upended the traditional succession pattern.	Political parties		

00:12:00	Oregon Democrats' strategies for building strength across all levels of government	Sweetland discusses the elements of the Democrats' success in the 1956 election and some of the strategies used to build up strength. He discusses why they worked on advancing candidates at all levels, including subordinate roles that often defaulted to Republican. He describes the strong Democratic committee operation that actively sought candidates, many of them women, designed in response to citizen perception that Democrats were not high-quality candidates in the 1940s and 1950s. He describes how Democrats won more and more, eventually becoming the majority in both houses.	Democrats	Political strategy	Women in politics
00:16:43	Sweetland's belief in the importance of the liberalization of voting laws	Sweetland discusses the importance of the simplification and liberalization of voting laws particularly to Democratic and liberal candidates with more poor, working, and younger people voting. He notes that citizen participation diminished in the 1960s and 1970s.	Voting	Democrats	Political participation
00:19:15	Challenges in the Democratic party due to animosity between Wayne Morse and Richard Neuberger	Sweetland discusses the feud between Richard L. Neuberger and Wayne L. Morse and how it plagued him in his role as a Democratic party leader tasked with creating unity. He notes that most voters in Oregon were probably not aware of the feud. He describes some religious aspects that created rivalries in the Democratic party in Oregon heading into 1960.	Morse, Wayne L.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Democrats
00:22:47	John F. Kennedy's challenges with Oregon's Democrats due to his Catholicism	Sweetland discusses the pushback among protestants and other groups against John F. Kennedy's candidacy in 1960 on the grounds of his Catholicism. He notes that his position as a protestant Democrat and party leader made him more aware of the "rumblings of anxiety." He reflects that after Kennedy, Catholicism did not seem to be much of an issue. He mentions Cary Estes Kefauver as a popular Democratic candidate in 1956 with many supporters in Oregon. When Kennedy visited Oregon's centennial celebration in 1959, Sweetland was told not to build him up too much though he ended up supporting him.	Kennedy, John F.	Religion - Catholic	Democrats
00:27:03	Impact on Democratic party of Sweetland's split with Howard Morgan	Sweetland confirms Richard Harmon's hypothesis that his split with Howard V. Morgan was more damaging to Oregon Democratic party politics than the Morse-Neuberger feud. He notes that it only went on for a year or two and then faded. He begins discussing the possible lasting impacts of that situation.	Morgan, Howard V.	Democrats	Interpersonal conflict

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00:00:32	Misunderstanding over 1954 congressional nomination due to a voting machine demonstration, part one	Richard Harmon reads a footnote aloud from Robert E. Burton's <i>Democrats of Oregon: The Pattern of Minority Politics 1900-1956</i> regarding disunity in the Democratic Party in 1954 due to Sweetland's decision to seek a nomination in the third congressional district. Richard L. Neuberger and Howard V. Morgan's were concerned that his Socialist background would endanger other races. Sweetland explains he was never a candidate in the third congressional district and did not even reside there; he ran for state senate, and won, in the first congressional district. He describes a voting machine demonstration that triggered the misunderstanding.	Morgan, Howard V.	Campaigns - 1954 Oregon legislative	Socialism
00:04:49	Misunderstanding over 1954 congressional nomination due to a voting machine demonstration, part two	Sweetland notes that he does not recall Neuberger and Morgan voicing any concerns to him over the voting machine demonstration incident, however Edith Starrett Green and one of her friends asked him if he was running and he denied it. He discusses the impact his hypothetical congressional candidacy may have had on Neuberger's senate race. Harmon notes that the reason for citing Burton's book was to gain clarity about Morgan and Sweetland's split and its impact on the Democratic party.	Green, Edith Starrett	Morgan, Howard V.	Interpersonal conflict
00:08:16	Disagreement with Howard Morgan about how to woo Wayne Morse into the Democratic party	Sweetland acknowledges that his split with Morgan put a chill on some of his relationships with some key liberal Democratic activists. He describes the main disagreement between himself and Morgan on how to approach convincing Wayne L. Morse to become a Democrat when he was an independent. He discusses the various ideas in the Democratic party regarding how to handle the situation. Sweetland describes his decision to issue a statement saying the Democrats would welcome Morse but if he decided not to join their ticket they would run the strongest possible candidate.	Morgan, Howard V.	Morse, Wayne L.	Political strategy

00:12:42	Wayne Morse's registration as a Democrat	Sweetland describes Morse's angry reaction to his statement, though he changed his registration to Democrat a few days later at the Lane County Courthouse, accompanied by Morgan. Sweetland felt his statement had been the right choice given Morse's success and he did not experience any reprisals from Morse. Sweetland discusses the factors he considered before taking action. He felt his action was necessary because Morse had been indicating that he would remain an independent and that he was strong enough to pull it off. He describes Morse in the context of the Wisconsin tradition of Robert M. La Follette standing alone in the senate. He notes critiques of his action.	Morgan, Howard V.	Morse, Wayne L.	Political strategy
00:16:40	Sweetland's reflection on misunderstanding and disagreement with Howard Morgan	Sweetland describes his understanding of the approach Morgan felt should have been taken with Morse's change of party. He discusses his hypothetical candidacy for congress that preceded the Morse situation, impacted his relationship with Morgan, and upset Green, who was the Democrats' actual candidate for congress. Sweetland notes that he thought she was an excellent candidate and was for her running.	Morgan, Howard V.	Morse, Wayne L.	Green, Edith Starrett
00:19:37	Personal fallout from Sweetland's split with Howard Morgan	Sweetland discusses some of the party activists that were alienated from him due to his disagreements with Morgan. He notes that his close friend, Beulah J. Hand, was pro-Morse and disagreed with his approach to the Morse situation as well though they remained friends. He notes that he did not think the Morse situation impacted party cohesion and describes the mutual support between the Democratic party and Morse. He comments on the impact of the Morse-Neuberger conflict.	Morgan, Howard V.	Morse, Wayne L.	Democrats
00:25:40	Sweetland's and Democrats' challenges with fundraising	Sweetland discusses his challenges as a fundraiser as a Democratic party leader due to the positions he had taken over the years that blocked his access to wealthy donors. Their candidates had to fund themselves and organized labor became an important part of funding. He describes the Democratic National Committee's support and notes that the Democrats never matched Republicans' fundraising though they were possibly more successful at organizing events. He describes the impact of the income tax check-off on federal tax forms being positive for Democrats in Oregon.	Fundraising	Labor unions	Democrats

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00:00:33	Democrats' fundraising challenges and media relationships	Sweetland discusses some Democratic leaders' being cut off from sources of wealth as a handicap for the party. The Democrats continue not to have as much money as the Republicans though labor has increased its contributions. He notes that Political Action Committees favor Republicans. He describes how Democrats have managed their media relationships well in part by having more interesting candidates, in contrast to "dull" Republicans. He notes that there were exceptions such as Thomas L. McCall.	Fundraising	Media coverage	Democrats
00:04:59	Richard Neuberger's mastery of media coverage	Sweetland discusses Richard L. Neuberger's mastery of getting media coverage starting with exposure from his politically minded career as a journalist. He notes that paid publicity as a campaign tool became a lot more expensive when TV replaced radio. He discusses his sense that Democrats tended to do well in public forums and the press though when Ronald W. Reagan came along he "sent us all sprawling."	Neuberger, Richard L.	Media coverage	Democrats
00:07:01	The Democratic party's attracting of good candidates	Sweetland discusses the Democratic party's ability to attract good candidates as it started to succeed in Oregon, listing some of Oregon's "stars" in the U.S. Congress, including Edith Starrett Green and Ronald L. "Ron" Wyden. He describes the succession of current Democrats building on the heritage of Democrats from his period in leadership.	Green, Edith Starrett	Wyden, Ronald L.	Democrats
00:12:18	Democratic party principles and changing party structure, part one	Sweetland discusses the looser Democratic party structure which became less vital to candidates after the mid-1950s, though voters continue to focus on party affiliation, particularly in local races. He discusses what being a Democrat means to voters and his desire for the Democratic party to stand for a set of liberal principles distinct from conservative Republicans and reliable across candidates at every level. He reflects on the transformation of the Democratic party in Oregon toward liberal principles from the time of Governor Charles H. Martin through the present day.	Political parties	Political views	Democrats

00:18:43	Democratic party principles and changing party structure, part two	Sweetland notes that current elected officials exemplify the differences between Democratic and Republican policies with wide differences in voting records. He discusses, as a "party man", his regret about the weakening of the party structure.	Political parties	Voting	
00:21:34	Sweetland's ideas for changing the party structure	Sweetland discusses what could be done to change the party structure, involving changing the financing of political parties and including the ability for people to contribute to parties through their federal income tax forms. This could create stable, year-round offices for party headquarters. He comments on the need for candidates at all levels to carry out party policies.	Political parties	Finance - Political parties	
00:25:18	California's Committee for Party Renewal	Sweetland discusses a movement in California called the "Committee for Party Renewal," whose focus is to extend party influence. He notes some of their progress on this front and issues that emerge when parties are declared. He discusses whether county and city commissioners in Oregon are currently partisan.	Political parties		

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Tape 19, Side 2

1986 November 26

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:29	Sweetland's interest in joining the education committee in the legislature	Sweetland discusses his interest in joining the education committee during his first term in the Oregon legislature in 1953, though he wasn't able to do so until 1957 when he became chairman of the senate education committee. He describes why it was one of the most important policy committees of the senate and the influence of the Oregon Education Association.	Oregon legislature - Committees	Education - Policy	
00:04:49	Sweetland's work on a community college system for Oregon	Sweetland discusses his work on community colleges while in the senate. Oregon did not have any community colleges at the time and higher education institutions in Oregon were reluctant to encourage them. He notes that California and Washington both had them. He describes some aspects of the first community college law, which they passed.	Education - Policy	Junior college	
00:08:31	Support for, and opposition to, community colleges in Oregon	Organized labor was supportive of Sweetland's efforts to create community colleges, in particular the International Woodworkers of America. He experienced opposition from existing higher education institutions and describes how they were later persuaded that community college could be a feeder for their enrollment. He discusses dealing with appropriations and policies in the education committee as well as lobbyists for the universities and others. Sweetland also set up merit and need-based scholarships and he describes the nomination system for them.	Education - Policy	Labor unions	Education - Scholarships
00:13:00	Making community college more accessible through scholarships	Sweetland notes that there were student scholarships given out for each legislative district for both the house and the senate, about 90. He describes the thinking behind it to make college more accessible for those that could not afford it and notes that the local school districts took care of means testing before potential nominees were sent to the legislature. He describes his interest in appropriations for schools which he found challenging to both understand and to explain on the floor.	Education - Scholarships	Education - Affordability	

00:16:35	Sweetland's experience working on appropriation for school district funding	Sweetland discusses the "complicated, convoluted formulas" for appropriation of funds to the school districts. He notes that there were rich and poor districts and they tried to equalize the dollars spent per student. He discusses a federal source of wealth in some Oregon counties. He notes that he had excellent people on the education committee and describes working with Donald R. Husband, the ranking Republican on the committee.	Education - Funding	Education - Legislation	
00:19:50	Sweetland's work on the education and revenue committees	Sweetland describes working with Albert "Al" Flegel in his second term as chairman of the education committee. He discusses serving on the senate revenue committee which was also relevant to his work in education. He discusses opposition to the equalization of school funding by wealthy districts and how funds were appropriated through districts. He notes that a local, wealthy school district was just honored by the Department of Education which he describes as an example of the result of unequal school funding.	Flegel, Albert	Oregon legislature - Committees	Education - Policy
00:25:19	Debate about Portland State University's offerings when it became a four-year institution	Sweetland discusses the reluctance of four-year colleges in Oregon to accept community colleges at first, and explains why they eventually became supportive. He describes the debate about Portland State Colleges's offerings when it was made into a four-year college because it had previously emphasized technical and mechanical education as Vanport Extension. Sweetland describes why he proposed a graduate school of social work at Portland State, which raised a question of whether awarding master's and doctoral degrees at Portland State would be permitted under the state's higher education system.	Education - Policy	Portland State University	Junior college

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:30	Opposition to allowing Portland State College to award advanced degrees	Sweetland describes the reluctance of University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and the state board of higher education to allow Portland State College to begin awarding advanced degrees in social work. He notes that there were many votes against authorizing the graduate school of social work, rooted in fear of a competitive third university in Oregon. Sweetland discusses the number of well-qualified students who could not afford four-year colleges who were helped by community colleges.	Education - Policy	Education - Affordability	Portland State University
00:03:54	Advocating for teacher control of accreditation	Sweetland discusses advocating for teachers' control over their own accreditation and distinguishing them from administrators. He notes that the smaller Teacher's Union was at odds with the Oregon Education Association because it included administrators. He describes his discomfort at times on the education committee because he would be forced to take sides though he tried to avoid it. He was friendly with both organizations. He notes that there was a steady move toward more teacher control of accreditation.	Education - Policy	Oregon legislature - Committees	Oregon Education Association
00:07:27	Sweetland's advocacy for federal education funding to be part of Democratic platform	Sweetland comments on the controversial "teacher's oath" bill, which was significant prior to his years in the legislature. He discusses his strong support for federal aid for education and involvement in the platform committee at the Democratic National Convention where he was influential in getting federal aid to education to be part of the platform. He notes that this was related to the battle against racial and economic discrimination.	Education - Funding	Democratic National Convention	
00:10:44	Working with Oregon's congressional representatives on federal aid for education	Sweetland discusses working with Oregon's representatives in congress to advocate for federal aid for education. He describes Edith Starrett Green's participation in congressional education committee and advocacy for federal aid in congress and at the Democratic conventions. He notes that there were factors beyond just the financing of federal aid and that a large aid package was passed during the Lyndon B. Johnson presidency.	Education - Funding	Green, Edith Starrett	Education - Legislation

00:15:13	Lobbying congress as a state legislator	Sweetland explains how, as a state legislator, he could lobby congress. He testified on congressional committees and the National Education Association held regional meetings visited by members of congress. He describes participating on the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE), which also sought more federal support for education in Oregon. He discusses the challenge of being anti-sales tax yet advocating for more spending as well as the challenges and importance of serving marginalized and highly mobile segments of the U.S. population.	Education - Funding	Taxation	
00:19:50	Sweetland's opposition to a sales tax, part one	Sweetland explains why he was opposed to sales tax and notes arguments for and against it. He notes that a very small percentage of the federal income tax goes to state education funding and mentions his support of that tax.	Taxation	Education - Funding	
00:24:06	Sweetland's opposition to a sales tax, part two	Sweetland discusses being at odds with educational leaders and teachers due to his opposition to sales tax, which they saw as the best solution for raising money for education. He points out Oregon's high property tax which was a burden on property owners and acknowledges the difficulty of the situation. He felt that the best way to go, that also represented "the right principles of taxation" was to seek aid from the federal government.	Taxation	Education - Funding	
00:27:05	Sweetland's opposition to a sales tax, part three	Sweetland comments that state income tax could not be increased much so was not a significant tool for raising more revenue. He discusses exemptions to property tax to reduce burden on older people and poor people and not discourage home ownership. He notes that there was not a good argument against federal aid to education and that among the states, Oregon's standard of education was pretty good. He discusses striking a balance of taxation between individuals and businesses.	Taxation	Education - Funding	Housing

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:29	Sweetland's change of views on taxation over time	Sweetland discusses the modification of some of his views of taxation spanning the time of his leadership of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation to his time serving in the legislature due to the economic shifts he witnessed and his experiences as a legislator and juggling multiple priorities for state funds.	Taxation	Economics	
00:03:57	Critique of Sweetland's proposals as "Robin Hood taxation"	Sweetland discusses Republican legislator Rudie Wilhelm's critique of his tax proposals as "Robin Hood taxation." They were both on the revenue committee and Sweetland explains why he himself was classified as a "spender" in the legislature. He discusses his firm position against privately owned utilities and for public utilities, which did not change over time. He notes that legislation involves compromise, adjustment, and limited time. He comments on an editorial he wrote regarding state income tax being paid by privately owned utilities.	Taxation	Public power	Oregon legislature - 1950s
00:09:03	Sweetland's legislative interests in addition to education	Sweetland discusses some of the main legislative issues that interested him, including creating exemplary state hospitals and prisons and his opposition to capital punishment. He describes an "uncomfortable" experience regarding the Gulf of Tonkin resolution in which he was the only vote against it in Oregon, in support of Wayne L. Morse, one of two U.S. senators to oppose it.	Morse, Wayne L.	Vietnam War - Gulf of Tonkin	
00:14:11	Vote against Gulf of Tonkin resolution and making the legislative process more transparent	Sweetland explains that Morse voted against acts of hostility against the Chinese. He notes that with his own radical background, it was tense for him in the senate but he felt he had to take a stand. He attempted to get support from others in the senate but was unable to. He discusses his work on the legislative process with archiving records of roll-call votes in order to keep voters informed, noting that courts could also use the records to help determine legislative intent. He	Morse, Wayne L.	Vietnam War - Gulf of Tonkin	Oregon legislature - Voting

00:18:02	Archiving legislative records	Sweetland comments that state Archivist David C. Duniway and others were supportive of archiving the legislative records and the funding and process of copying the records. He discusses why he wanted the committee votes on record, and changes would be required in committee record keeping. He discusses his interest in raising pay for legislators to attract a wider variety of people.	Oregon legislature - Voting	Oregon legislature - Professionalization	
00:21:34	Discussion of the impact of low pay for legislators	Sweetland discusses his concern that many working people would make fine legislators but could not leave their jobs due to low legislative pay and no perks or per diems and little to no pay for special committee work. He describes his experience of commuting to Salem and running his newspaper in Milwaukie at the same time.	Oregon legislature - Professionalization	Business ownership	
00:25:23	Sweetland's thoughts on Oregon's constitution	Sweetland notes that though he did not often think about Oregon's constitution, he felt there were a lot of outdated ideas in it. He did not advocate re-writing it entirely and thought in some ways that it was more progressive than the U.S. constitution. Legislators used the wording about the reformative purpose of penal law from the Oregon constitution when arguing against capital punishment. He notes that he was very involved in trying to get practical things done in his interest areas.	Oregon legislature - 1950s	Capital punishment	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:30	Lack of corruption in legislature during Sweetland's years there	Sweetland discusses the unjustified denunciation of politicians for being corrupt and how he never witnessed corruption in the 10 years he was in the legislature. He discusses that voting for one's self interest is common but it is hard to draw the line because the issues impact so many industries and interests. He notes that he abstained from voting a handful of times on things that directly impacted the newspaper business.	Oregon legislature - Voting	Ethics	
00:04:06	Influence of lobbyists in the Oregon legislature, part one	Sweetland discusses the influence of lobbyists in the Oregon legislature, noting that he believes their sometimes negative image is unfair. He explains how they are involved in the legislative process and discusses representation of different groups, noting that legislators need to ask themselves "Who hasn't been heard from?" He notes that legislators can get into a routine and become jaded.	Lobbyists	Oregon legislature	
00:07:44	Influence of lobbyists in the Oregon legislature, part two and concern about campaign contributions, part one	Sweetland acknowledges that lobbyists know how to curry favor with legislators but legislators must offset it by remaining objective and examining all sides of an issue. He notes that lobbyists used to not disclose their principal employer but a registration requirement has helped that situation. He discusses campaign contributions, noting that the amounts from his time as a legislature sound trivial in the present day. He comments that "excessive expenditures are a real threat" to the democracy.	Lobbyists	Oregon legislature	Campaigns - Contributions
00:11:17	Concern about campaign contributions, part two	He discusses the large expenditures invested in members of congress and state legislatures, voicing a concern about Political Action Committees' influence through large contributions threatening public interest. He comments that he would like public financing of campaigns and notes how difficult it would be to change given the current system. He describes the difference in expenditures from the 1920s and the seriousness of the situation.	Campaigns-Contributions	Political Action Committees	

00:14:28	Comparison of present-day negative with past campaigns; importance of strong political parties, part one	Sweetland discusses negative campaigning and personal attacks, commenting that present-day campaigns might not be worse in content than those in the 1800s, which could be vicious, but did not have the benefit of mass media. He notes his belief that political parties should be strengthened and hold candidates responsible, however parties are becoming weaker and candidates rely on their own individual organizations.	Campaigns-Negative	Media coverage	Political parties
00:17:28	Importance of strong political parties, part two	Sweetland describes a case in California which The Committee for Party Renewal won, allowing political parties to endorse candidates for offices that are not considered affiliated with a party, such as municipal and judicial positions. He notes his support of the Oregon Deduction Law which allows taxpayers to elect to contribute a dollar to a party on their tax return, noting how it benefitted the parties. The law expired and was not renewed. He discusses other positive aspects of strengthening parties.	Political parties	Taxation	
00:20:36	Sweetland's experience of working with boards and commissions as a legislator	Sweetland discusses working with state boards and commissions as a legislator, noting that it was not a significant part of his experience. They reviewed boards to determine which were no longer needed and weeded some out. He comments that the boards and commissions can have too much control for legislators' comfort. He notes that setting up boards and commissions was not always a good idea, yet they provided oversight after the legislator appropriated funds. He discusses boards' awareness that they are under the legislature and his view of the state highway commission.	Oregon legislature		
00:25:46	Sweetland's experiences of running for legislative office	Sweetland discusses running for legislative office, including for state senate against John [Misgow], a lobbyist for the Oregon Medical Society who spent \$25,000 on his campaign, a lot at the time. He describes his first race, calling it "a fluke." He was elected comfortably in his second race and beat [Misgow] substantially in his reelection race. He describes his campaign methodologies.	Campaigns - Strategy		

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:28	Media coverage, campaign strategies, and creation of a new congressional district	Sweetland discusses not wanting to promote himself too much in his own newspaper but he felt comfortable being covered in other newspapers around the state. He describes more campaign strategies he used. He describes his interest in the creation of a new congressional district in suburban Portland, potentially including his home base in Clackamas County, in 1960 and discusses his thinking about that in relation to his campaign for secretary of state.	Media coverage	Campaigns - Strategy	
00:05:31	Sweetland's decision to run for secretary of state and his disinterest in governorship	Sweetland comments that Thomas L. McCall was disappointed that Mark O. Hatfield did not appoint him to be secretary of state when Hatfield became governor, which played into Sweetland's decision about running for the role. He discusses his interest in national and international issues and federal roles rather than running for governor.	McCall, Thomas L.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Election practices
00:07:28	Timeline of the formation of a new congressional district	Sweetland discusses the timeframe during which he thought a new congressional district was likely in 1958 or 1960. He describes how districts are determined. He notes that a new seat did not open up for many years and that the boundaries have changed a lot over time. He was glad that he did not wait to see if a new seat would be created during his political career in Oregon because it took over ten years longer than anticipated. Sweetland discusses his decision to run a second time for secretary of state and discusses that role.	Election practices	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	
00:12:28	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part one	Sweetland discusses his support of John F. Kennedy in the presidential primary and his work on setting up his organization in Oregon. When Wayne L. Morse unexpectedly decided to run for president as well, it split the Democratic party and some of Morse's supporters cooled on Sweetland because he was already identified with Kennedy. He describes the importance of Oregon as a primary race battleground.	Kennedy, John F.	Morse, Wayne L.	Political and community organizing

00:16:30	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part two	Sweetland discusses Democrats who were anti-Catholic who also soured on him when he supported Kennedy. He describes some of the many communications he heard and received about it and notes that his support of Kennedy impacted his own campaign for secretary of state. Sweetland describes Kennedy's national gains after winning in Oregon and his actions and positions that reassured Protestant voters.	Kennedy, John F.	Religion - Catholic	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state
00:19:49	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part three	Sweetland describes his prototypical response to anti-Catholic objections to Kennedy's candidacy, which he sent to many people as a one-page letter. He discusses Morse's motivation for running and notes his own general support of Morse.	Kennedy, John F.	Religion - Catholic	Morse, Wayne L.
00:23:08	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part four	Sweetland discusses how he had first connected with Kennedy, having met him as a senator a few times and spending time with him during the 1959 Oregon Centennial. He describes deciding not to support Hubert H. Humphrey's candidacy for president. He notes the influence of his friend Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. on his interest in Kennedy. He lists other people he knew who were in Kennedy's orbit as well and influenced his thinking about him.	Kennedy, John F.	Campaigns - Primaries	Humphrey, Hubert H.
00:27:38	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part five	Sweetland discusses the influence of the Alfred E. Smith campaign in 1928 and his desire to "knock this anti-Catholic taboo in the head" but that he primarily was for Kennedy because of his personality and anticipated positions on things Sweetland cared about. He notes Edith Starrett Green's support of Kennedy. He discusses organizing for Kennedy around the state.	Religion - Catholic	Kennedy, John F.	Campaigns - Primaries

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:24	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part six	Sweetland discusses his support of John F. Kennedy over Hubert H. Humphrey. He was much closer to Humphrey but he found Kennedy more compelling and he wanted the Democrats to win. He notes that he was also drawn to Kennedy because he wanted to crush the taboo against Catholics running for national office in the United States. Over time he was also influenced toward supporting Kennedy by mutual friends. He describes discussing his support of Kennedy over Humphrey at length with Lillie Megrath on a trip to Mexico.	Kennedy, John F.	Humphrey, Hubert H.	Campaigns - Primaries
00:05:06	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part seven	Sweetland lists other early supporters of Kennedy in Oregon, among them his personal friend John Weldon who worked for the election bureau and could not participate in politics but shared supportive information about Kennedy with him. Also a Catholic friend, John Lang, who had a liberal point of view on social issues.	Kennedy, John F.	Campaigns - Primaries	
00:09:06	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part eight	Sweetland discusses the influence of his good friend, Mary Grant Walker, who was an early supporter of Kennedy. He describes Kennedy's visit to Oregon in 1959 for the centennial and their conversation about public power, which was a key issue on which Sweetland's support depended. He comments on the quality of Kennedy's participation in their discussion, notes his knowledge of history and that he had good attributes for a statesman.	Kennedy, John F.	Public power	
00:13:43	John F. Kennedy's visit to Sweetland and Megrath's home	Sweetland discusses the evening that Kennedy visited in his and Megrath's home before the 1960 primary. He describes an event in a supermarket earlier in the evening where Kennedy was late and people were asking Sweetland unkind questions about his radical past. When Kennedy visited his home later, he sat in a rocking chair which was helpful for his back troubles.	Kennedy, John F.	Campaigns - Primaries	

00:16:53	Sweetland's support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 Democratic presidential primary, part nine	Sweetland describes the difficulty of telling Humphrey that he was not going to support him, which he did by letter. He describes Humphrey's reply to him. He describes the tightrope he walked by supporting Kennedy in the primary but remaining a friend and supporter of Wayne L. Morse, noting that no one in the Democratic party leadership wanted Morse to run. Humphrey received about 20,000 votes though he did not campaign in Oregon.	Humphrey, Hubert H.	Kennedy, John F.	Morse, Wayne L.
00:19:46	Impact of Richard Neuberger's death in 1960	Sweetland discusses the impact of Richard L. Neuberger's death in 1960. Neuberger had been a good friend and supporter of Kennedy, however he did not publicly endorse him due to not wanting to exacerbate his split with Morse. He describes persuading Neuberger's wife, Maureen B. Neuberger, to be entered on the primary ballot in place of her husband and notes general agreement among Oregon Democrats on this course of action. She had had her own political career prior to this.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Neuberger, Maureen B.	Campaigns - Primaries
00:23:03	Setting up John F. Kennedy's political organization in Oregon, part one	Sweetland discusses receiving \$2,500 from the Kennedy campaign to travel around Oregon and set up county committees for him. He notes that he told the Kennedy campaign that he was willing to set up their organization in Oregon but needed to do the work before he started campaigning for secretary of state, and he needed money with which to travel around the state. He describes feeling optimistic about Kennedy due to his reception around the state as he was setting up the organization. He describes the process of selecting county representatives and his particular focus on Protestants to be involved in the campaign.	Kennedy, John F.	Political and community organizing	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of State
00:26:56	Setting up John F. Kennedy's political organization in Oregon, part two	Sweetland notes his strong network resulting from his former role as national committeeman for the Democratic party and that it was easy for him to quickly identify and organize people for Kennedy. He discusses Mary Greiner Kelly from Medford who was an early supporter of Kennedy and helped him gather support from eastern Oregon.	Campaigns - Primaries	Political network	Political and community organizing

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Tape 22, Side 2

1987 May 14

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Labor support for John F. Kennedy's campaign	Sweetland discusses key leaders from the labor movement who helped and supported John F. Kennedy for president, noting that the woodworker's union officially supported Wayne L. Morse. He describes an event in which the AFL-CIO invited Kennedy to speak at their state convention in Seaside. He describes the importance of the support of J.W. "Bud" Forrester, editor of the Eastern Oregonian.	Kennedy, John F.	Labor unions	AFL-CIO
00:03:02	Edith Green's leadership of John F. Kennedy's primary campaign in Oregon and her feelings toward Sweetland	Sweetland discusses early Kennedy supporter Robert D. "Bob" Holmes, former governor of Oregon. He discusses Edith Starrett Green's early support of Kennedy and an agreement she made with the Kennedy campaign that Sweetland was not to play a role in the final campaign if she accepted the campaign chairmanship, which he never knew until recently. He comments on how that shifted his understanding of her hostility toward him and explains how he learned about it. He notes his support of her campaigns and recalls her speaking out in support of him on the eve of his secretary of state campaign.	Kennedy, John F.	Green, Edith Starrett	Campaigns - Primaries
00:08:23	Impact of supporting John F. Kennedy on Sweetland's secretary of state campaign	Sweetland discusses his campaign for secretary of state in 1960 and being damaged by his support of Kennedy particularly among Protestants. He describes the John Birch Society's actions against him, alleging Communist connections. He notes that Green and others were not damaged in the same way for their support of Kennedy. He comments on why he thought Green did not want him openly involved in Kennedy's campaign, believing it stemmed from his hypothetical candidacy in the voting machine demonstration incident years ago. He notes that they worked together on some things in ensuing years.	Campaigns - 1960 Secretary of state	John Birch Society	Green, Edith Starrett
00:13:07	Running for at-large delegate at the Democratic National Convention in 1964	Sweetland comments that he does not think Green was concerned about him as a potential competitor for U.S. Senate. He describes running for at-large delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1964 and how he was in the top four out of 56 candidates, showing him that Democrats still had confidence in him and helping to assuage his bad defeat in 1960. He left Oregon later in the year to work for the National Education Association.	Green, Edith Starrett	Democratic National Convention	Education - Organizations

00:16:53	Support for Sweetland's second run for secretary of state	Sweetland discusses the circumstances of learning about Green's stipulation that he not be involved in the Kennedy campaign in Oregon. He discusses the Democratic party's support of his second run for secretary of state, in part due to how well he had run against Mark O. Hatfield in 1956. He did very well in the 1960 primary race but dealt with attacks late in the campaign.	Green, Edith Starrett	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Democrats
00:20:18	Sweetland's initial optimism about his 1960 secretary of state race	Sweetland notes that he ran better in 1960 over 1956 in some of the more remote areas of the state. He describes his impressions of his opponent, Howell R. Appling Jr., who he did not know at all before the race and he felt optimistic about beating him. He describes a bitter statement Thomas L. McCall made in the press about the campaign.	Campaigns - 1960 Secretary of state	Appling, Howell R. Jr.	
00:23:41	Scarring defeat in 1960 secretary of state race	Sweetland acknowledges that Appling was technically the incumbent, having been appointed by Mark O. Hatfield. He notes that although the race started out as promising for himself, his defeat was "worse than an ordinary defeat" and left scars.	Campaigns - 1960 Secretary of state	Appling, Howell R. Jr.	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:27	Comparison of Sweetland's first and second runs for secretary of state	Sweetland contrasts his second campaign for Oregon secretary of state against Howell R. Appling Jr. with his first campaign against Mark O. Hatfield. He describes the overall character of his second campaign which was impacted in many ways by the presidential campaign of John F. Kennedy.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Appling, Howell R., Jr.	
00:04:30	Role of the secretary of state in Oregon	Sweetland discusses the role of secretary of state in Oregon as a frequent stepping stone to the governorship. He describes an important aspect of the secretary of state's role as a member of the state Land Board that was less well understood by the public, though it could have significant environmental implications. He describes his caution being associated with wanting to step into the governorship by way of becoming secretary of state, in part because he was not interested in it.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Land use	
00:08:00	The role of the press in Sweetland's 1960 secretary of state race	Sweetland comments on the role of the press in his second campaign for secretary of state. He notes that in general newspaper publishers were Republican and though he was treated respectfully, many declined to endorse him. He lists some papers that supported him and notes that the newspapers that endorsed him "pitched a little harder than they would otherwise" because of attacks on him. He discusses the Oregonian's criticism of himself. He notes that he and Appling did not have many differences on issues identified with the secretary of state office, describing their differences on social issues.	Media coverage	Campaigns - Endorsements	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state
00:12:25	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part one	Sweetland discusses the handbill titled "Monroe Sweetland: His Real Record" that was distributed at the end of the campaign. He notes that the Oregonian's publishing of some of the text of the handbill hurt him more than the distribution of the handbill itself. Many papers did not publish the text because of its scurrilous nature and the claims in the handbill were later disproven. He shares his perspective on the Oregonian's reporting of the story. He describes other attacks on his campaign, and their response to them.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Media coverage	Campaigns - Negative

00:16:35	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part two	Sweetland and Harmon discuss the physical aspects of the handbill and its 31 signatures, one of which was Reverend Claude Pike, who Sweetland mentioned earlier had attacked him. He discusses state Republican chairman Peter Gunner's attack against him on economic grounds due to his past association with Socialism and his response to that critique whenever it came up, noting that his critics were blurring the differences between Communists and Socialists and he would point out his long record of opposition to the Communist party.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Campaigns - Negative	Communism
00:20:19	Sweetland's response to critiques or misunderstandings of his politics	Sweetland continues to discuss his response to critiques of his stance on the fundamental economic system of the U.S., noting that he focused on the "nub" of the issue which was people wondering whether he was a Communist pretending to support the American economic system. He notes that he would not have denied being committed to being a Democratic Socialist in the past but it was not a true description of where he stood. He describes why he advocated for public power and how that made him vulnerable to attack. He comments that he wanted people to accurately understand his position.	Communism	Public power	Political parties
00:23:58	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part three	Sweetland discusses that he recognized how scurrilous the handbill was and how susceptible to mass distribution when he first saw it. He started to hear reports of meetings using the handbill being led by Audrey Henry in Washington County. He describes his campaign's discussions of how to respond to the handbill when they first found out about it. He had reservations about taking legal action because of his commitment to civil liberties but notes that most of his supporters, friends and colleagues disagreed. Sweetland agreed to go ahead with legal action as the quickest and best answer with very little time left before the election. District attorneys in Multnomah and Washington County moved forward with indictments.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Campaigns - Negative	Civil Liberties

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part four	Sweetland notes that it was up to the county district attorneys whether to begin legal action against the distribution of the libelous handbill. He appeared as a witness in the grand jury hearing. He comments that Multnomah and Washington Counties were selected to take legal action because one had a Republican district attorney, and one a Democrat, and they wanted to establish a non-partisan character in the indictments.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Campaigns - Negative	Political parties
00:03:39	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part five	Sweetland notes that the indictments came out prior to the election but the trial took place much later. His campaign did not know that there would be indictments when the legal process was begun. He discusses some of the points made in the handbill, including one intending to disparage him about being disinherited by his father because he was too radical, which was not true; he was one of the principal heirs. He notes that his family did not embrace his politics but they were never estranged.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Campaigns - Negative	
00:07:48	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part six	Sweetland responds to point 12 in the handbill regarding his association with Communists. He explains how the allegations originated in the Oregon Labor Press during the AFL-CIO split and the political implications of the split during the time of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Communism	Campaigns - Negative
00:10:59	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part seven	Sweetland comments on point 13 of the handbill: "Sweetland knows little about workers and nothing about work." He notes that is an attempt to discredit his association with labor, and stresses that that point was not libelous nor necessarily false. He discusses points 12 and 13 as charges that had been made of him years earlier "during the heat of combat" in the 1930s but by 1960 he was fully supported by organized labor.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Campaigns - Negative	

00:14:08	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part eight	Sweetland discusses point number two in the handbill about being jailed for posting "subversive" literature on a bank building in New York. He acknowledges this happened in the early 1930s and describes the incident. He comments about point number three, which states he was trained by Soviet agent Horace [Rapport], western head of the Communist party, to organize the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. He comments that he has been invited to an interview at the Hoover Institute to discuss the period of history in which he crossed paths with [Rapport].	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Political participation	Communism
00:18:00	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part nine	Sweetland discusses point number four on the handbill regarding his political affiliations with farmer/labor, then Socialist, then Democrat only after Franklin D. Roosevelt's death. He explains that he was a registered Democrat before World War II. He notes that this was false but may not have been criminal libel. Some of the claims on the handbill were trivial. Sweetland disputes point number five, his leadership of the American Student Union which the handbill calls a Communist organization. He comments on point number six accusing him of participating on the editorial board of a Communist publication.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Democrats	Communism
00:21:25	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part ten	Sweetland comments that point seven of the handbill which accused him of being in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties was untrue and that he was a long-time American Civil Liberties Union member. He notes that point eight about being a Socialist organizer in New York who wanted to consolidate the Communist and Socialist parties was false; he was a Socialist candidate for office in upstate New York while at Cornell. He disputes point number nine as false regarding the details of his membership in the AFL Office Workers' Union.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Campaigns - Negative	Socialism
00:24:20	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part 11	Sweetland discusses point number ten in the handbill which positions him as a critic of the unions while professing to represent them politically and using them for his advantage, noting that this went back to the AFL-CIO split. He discusses point 14 which accuses him of falsely claiming to be an leading education advocate for Oregon, with a radical female accomplice, and describing his hobby as "little freshman co-eds who are just crazy about radicalism." Harmon reads the final statement on the handbill that disparages Sweetland primarily as a Socialist, Communist, and "master of deceit."	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of state	Campaigns - Negative	Labor unions

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part 12	Sweetland discusses how he feels and felt about the content of the libelous handbill that was distributed days before the end of his secretary of state campaign in 1960. He explains that the climate of 1960 was still affected by a shadow of McCarthyism, noting how damaging that was to many people's lives. He characterizes the handbill as effective in raising doubts about him and contributed to his losing the election. He discusses his chances of winning before and after then handbill was distributed.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of State	Campaigns - Negative	McCarthyism
00:04:18	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part 13	Sweetland knew some but not all of the signatories on the handbill and learned that many were either in the John Birch Society or connected with evangelical religions. He discusses Louise Gronnert, whose focus was anti-Communism and knew that he was not a Communist but nevertheless signed the handbill and was indicted. He notes that another signatory, Homer Rogers, elderly printer for the John Birch Society, was the only one convicted. He discusses evidence that Howell R. Appling Jr.'s campaign was involved with the production of the handbill. Appling denied involvement but he does not recall a repudiation of it from Appling's campaign.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of State	Campaigns - Negative	Appling, Howell R. Jr.
00:10:08	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part 14	Sweetland discusses the attack on him at Adlai E.F. Stevenson's campaign event for John F. Kennedy in which an anti-Sweetland banner was displayed; some of the libelous handbills were also distributed there. Both Stevenson and Edith Starrett Green defended Sweetland. He discusses the criminal libel suits that were brought by the district attorneys of Washington and Multnomah county, which did not happen early enough to impact the election. He discusses Audrey Henry's charge of distributing the handbills and her acquittal.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of State	Campaigns - Negative	

00:14:18	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part 15	Sweetland discusses how much of the trial consisted of expert witnesses talking about him, saying "I was on trial more than anybody else." He discusses how he felt about the handling of the case in Washington County and its outcome, calling it a "no-win situation." He describes writing to the presiding judge in the Multnomah County case, Arno H. Denecke, asking him to not send Homer Rogers to jail. He discusses his feelings about the extent to which justice was served.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of State	Denecke, Arno H.	
00:18:59	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part 16	Sweetland describes his emotional state after the election as "utter depletion" and exhaustion though he notes the Democratic party's successes in 1960. The loss was hard on his wife but his daughters, "campaigners themselves, they took it alright." His friends were outraged and continue to be in the present day. He comments on testing his political capital in Oregon again by running for delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1964 and did well in that race, coming third or fourth.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of State	Campaigns - Negative	Democrats
00:21:25	Sweetland's decision to move to California	Sweetland discusses his decision to move to California after the 1960 election, in part because found he could no longer work in Portland and could not run for the U.S. senate or congress though he did not feel discredited. He had the sense that people around the state had a positive attitude toward him, in part because they felt regret about how badly he had been traduced. He discusses a conversation with Thomas L. McCall about the election and McCall making a comment in the press. He notes that he had a productive year in the Oregon legislature after the election.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Campaigns - Negative	McCall, Thomas L.
00:24:30	Scurrilous handbill that negatively impacted Sweetland's secretary of state campaign, part 17	Sweetland shares his thoughts on who he thought was behind the attack on him via the handbill, primarily the anti-Communist brain trust that included Louise Gronnert. He believes that people active in the Republican party approved the handbill. He describes Gronnert as well-informed, educated, deliberate, and intentional. He notes that though she was indicted in Multnomah County, the indictments against her and everyone else were dropped except Homer Rogers.	Campaigns - 1960 - Secretary of State	Campaigns - Negative	Gronnert, Louise

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Trip to 1961 teacher's convention in New Delhi, part one	Sweetland discusses his 1961 trip to a teacher's convention in New Delhi, which served as both a breather and increased his connections with national and international teaching organizations. He describes how the trip came about. He was considered a lay participant because he was not a member of a teacher's organization at that point.	Education - Organizations	Travels	
00:03:34	Trip to 1961 teacher's convention in New Delhi, part two	Sweetland describes his connection to the World Conference of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and the reasons they wanted him to attend. He notes that the trip was also a break from the "hard reality" of Oregon politics. He attended the conference in August 1961, after the legislative session.	Political participation	Education - Organizations	Travels
00:06:01	Overview of Sweetland's work on education in the 1961 legislature	Sweetland describes his work on educational issues in the legislative session of 1961, including changes to school funding, creating the first graduate school at Portland State College, and the state scholarship bill. He describes the reasons for the opposition to the graduate school by the two largest Oregon universities. He notes that he was a strong supporter of vocational education and that he wanted to be remembered as a supporter of education. He comments that he had not yet concluded that this would be his last session but that it was his tenth year in the legislature and he had a sense of wanting to get things done.	Education - Legislation	Portland State University	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:09:59	Sweetland's reflections on his career options in 1961	Sweetland describes how he thought of his career around 1961, not writing off the possibility of serving in the U.S. congress or senate, thinking of continuing to be a newspaper publisher indefinitely, and being open to going to Washington D.C. for a political appointment. He describes why he turned down the opportunity to become regional head of the post office. He discusses a potential offer of an assignment in the International Labor Office in Geneva which appealed to him but would have meant resigning early from the legislature in 1961. He discusses his motivation to stay in the legislature in 1961 rather than accept an offer though he would have considered leaving if offered a significant job that he really wanted to do.	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	Oregon legislature - 1960s

00:15:18	Trip to 1961 teacher's convention in New Delhi, part three plus travels to Rome and Asia	Sweetland comments that he was not thinking of working in an educational organization when he attended the teacher's conference in New Delhi. He describes his feelings about the National Educational Association (NEA) at the time. He describes being photographed with the president of the Oregon Education Association, who got him to attend the conference. He discusses the timing of his trip to Rome and papal audience in relation to other travels at the time to Asia, resulting in his interest in Indonesia.	Travels	Education - Organizations	
00:19:04	Sweetland's papal audience	Sweetland describes his experience of the papal audience and his interest in doing it. He mentions that they visited his summer residence as well, as tourists. He notes that pope at the time, John XXIII was his favorite.	Religion - Catholic	Religion - Liberalism	
00:22:22	Sweetland's impactful first trip to Indonesia, part one	Sweetland discusses the significance of his first visit to Indonesia before attending the teachers conference in New Delhi. He had an unplanned meeting with Ambassador Howard P. Jones who took an interest in his political background and acquaintance with John F. Kennedy. He describes the conversation Jones had with him about American-Indonesian relations. He notes that he considers one of his life's failures was not creating a permanent Indonesian-American friendship organization.	Jones, Howard P.	Careers - Political	Travels
00:26:26	Sweetland's efforts to create an Indonesian-American society in the U.S	Sweetland describes taking action after meeting with Jones. He spoke with some senators and members of congress and became acquainted with Zairin Zain, the Indonesian ambassador in Washington D.C. He describes his efforts to set up an Indonesian-American society in the U.S. and the connections they forged around the country. The organization did well at first but "fizzed out" after ten years, in part due to President Sukarno's ambivalence toward Americans.	Political network	Civic engagement	Political and community organizing

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:03	Teaching journalism in Indonesia; assassination of John F. Kennedy	Sweetland discusses Ambassador Zairin Zain's offer of an appointment to teach journalism at a college in Indonesia and his response to it. He calls his time in Indonesia perhaps the greatest year of his life. He describes traveling around Indonesia with Lillie Megrath when not teaching and gaining access to certain areas with the ambassador's help. He describes a trip he took with some friends toward the end of his time in Indonesia in which he first thought the Chinese proprietor of a restaurant was complimenting president John F. Kennedy but was actually alerting him to his assassination. He drove all night to get back to his place and found out from Megrath when he arrived that Kennedy had died.	Travels	Kennedy, John F.	Megrath, Lillie
00:04:24	Sweetland's travel in Indonesia and reasons for his interest in Indonesian-American relations	Sweetland discusses how unusual it was for he and Megrath Americans to be able to visit all parts of the Indonesian islands. When they returned to the U.S., he redoubled his efforts on the Indonesian-American Society though he did not have much funding and notes that a few groups sometimes meet on the west coast but the Society did not last. He discusses his interest in supporting Indonesian-American relations after his unplanned meeting with Howard P. Jones on his first trip, stressing that neither he nor Jones was interested in supporting President Sukarno's rule.	Civic engagement	Political and community organizing	Travels
00:07:22	Ambassador Howard Jones' interest in Indonesia and challenges of creating an Indonesian-American society	Sweetland discusses Jones's love of the Indonesian people and interest in their welfare and his advocacy for including Indonesia in American concerns. He describes Jones's background before becoming Ambassador to Indonesia. He notes that there was not a large group of Indonesian immigrants to the U.S., which contributed to the situation. He did not have a special interest in Indonesia before meeting Jones beyond visiting the country.	Jones, Howard P.	Civic engagement	Political and community organizing

00:10:17	Sweetland's impactful first trip to Indonesia, part two	Sweetland discusses the significance of his and Megrath's "few idyllic days" in Indonesia on their first trip there. As the first person who had some access to Kennedy who had visited Indonesia since the election, he was seen as a useful person to talk with about issues and Indonesian-American interests. His readiness to get involved in Indonesian-American relations was a combination of being impressed with the country and Jones's persuasiveness, noting that he was predisposed to doing that kind of work based on his background. He describes how the country was different than he expected under Sukarno's dictatorship and what happened after his era ended.	Careers - Political	Civic engagement	Travels
00:13:51	Assassination of John F. Kennedy and memorial services in Indonesia	Sweetland notes that the timing was right for his work on Indonesian-American relations because he needed a big cause. He describes arriving home the night that Kennedy was shot and hearing from Megrath that he had died. Their house was full of flowers and fruit that Muslims brought to her throughout the evening to show their appreciation of Kennedy. He describes memorial services that were held, one of which was held at a Catholic cathedral and that American evangelicals opted not to attend because it was a Catholic mass. He notes the impact of Kennedy around the world and given the remoteness of Indonesia at the time, the demonstration of support was spectacular.	Kennedy, John F.	Religion - Catholic	Megrath, Lillie
00:17:25	Anti-Chinese demonstrations in Indonesia in 1963	Sweetland describes anti-Chinese demonstrations on May 10, 1963. He and Megrath took some Chinese children into their house to protect them. He notes the different perspectives in a non-white, non-Christian country, where 90% of people are Muslim and many are Hindu. He explains how he funded much of the Indonesian-American work himself, with the hope that the Society would eventually get substantial backing. He explains why that did not happen and comments that his plan was to get the Society up and running and then go back to his other interests.	Political involvement	Finance - Personal	Political and community organizing
00:21:32	Impact on Sweetland of his commitment to Indonesian-American relations	Sweetland did not intend to become so deeply committed to the Indonesian-American cause, but once he was, he wanted to see it through though it exhausted him financially and he was doing much of the work on his own. He comments that he had felt successful in other projects he had taken on. He notes that he does not regret making the effort and that he worked with some good people in California where most of the Indonesians in the U.S. were located.	Political and community organizing	Finance - Personal	Political network

00:23:52	Growing Indonesian population in the U.S. and Indonesian Ambassador's offer of teaching journalism in Indonesia	Sweetland describes Kennedy's immigration regulation to admit 37,000 Indonesian refugees, many who had become residents of the Netherlands where they experienced discrimination. He hoped that the new Indonesian population in the U.S. created by the refugees would help his efforts. He explains why that did not happen. He discusses Ambassador Zairin Zain's motives for offering him a visiting journalism lectureship in Indonesia which were both his advocacy of Indonesia as well as his knowledge of small newspaper management. He describes the demand for English speaking teachers in Indonesia at the time and his efforts to interest the State Department in sending more American teachers there.	Kennedy, John F.	Immigration	
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:04	Family life in Indonesia and enjoyment of teaching Indonesian journalism students	Sweetland describes having his and Lillie Megrath's daughter Rebecca with them while in Indonesia, who learned to speak Indonesian and traveled with them around the country. He notes how unusual it was for a red-haired girl to be seen in small towns there. He discusses his enjoyment and experience of teaching Indonesian journalism students who shared many of his interests in public affairs. He and Megrath frequently invited students to their house and some became good friends.	Family Life	Travels	Megrath, Lillie
00:02:58	Becoming an elder statesman to Oregon Democrats	Sweetland shares his experience of Oregon politics for the remainder of his time there. He was considered an elder statesman for the Democrats which he found gratifying. He describes maintaining his large group of friendships and acquaintanceships around the state forged over his years of political work. Most of his political involvement during the years before moving to California was responding to people asking for advice. Abolishing capital punishment was on the ballot during that time and he felt strongly about that.	Careers-Political	Capital punishment	Political network
00:06:59	Sweetland's developing views on sales tax	Sweetland discusses the development of his ideas regarding sales tax, noting that his is still opposed to it in general though he recognizes that it could be done in a way that would not discriminate against the poor. He comments on the importance of tax revenues to education in Oregon and how tempting it is to find a new tax source.	Taxation	Education - Funding	
00:08:55	Reflections on the impact of John F. Kennedy and the Camelot era	Sweetland discusses the impact of John F. Kennedy on the nation. Kennedy showed how a "powerful and persuasive, winsome political leader" could move and inspire a country. He comments on the power of good speech making. He describes the "Camelot" feeling in the U.S. and reflects on the global, emotional impact of Kennedy's death and the importance of choosing presidents with both a good grasp of governing and charisma. He comments on Hubert H. Humphrey's charisma in comparison with Kennedy's.	Kennedy, John F.	Humphrey, Hubert H.	

00:13:22	Leading a new political action system for the National Education Association, part one	Sweetland describes the National Education Association (NEA)'s first job offer to him and why he declined it. He describes a second offer by Dr. James L. McCaskill for Sweetland to lead the western states in a new system for political action at the NEA. He accepted the job and describes the NEA's political positioning at the time and how the new system was an experiment. The timing was right for this work and it was successful, leading to federal legislation.	Careers - Political	Education - Legislation	Education - Organizations
00:18:39	Leading a new political action system for the National Education Association, part two	Sweetland describes the Oregon Education Association's leadership during his work with the NEA, which included fundraising in support of candidates and Oregon's position as a bellwether in these efforts. He helped the NEA to select a field staff that helped set up teacher political operations. He describes some opposition to this work and his efforts to find supportive Republican candidates when possible because Democrats were already supportive of federal aid education. He describes the positive effects of the successful national program of political action that emerged after six or seven years of organizing work.	Careers - Political	Political and community organizing	Education - Organizations
00:22:50	Selling the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> prior to accepting the job with the NEA	Sweetland describes selling the <i>Milwaukie Review</i> before accepting the NEA job. He did not have another job lined up yet, did not know what he was going to do next and dreaded doing something that did not interest him. He soon received the NEA offer which he very much wanted to pursue. He discusses why he sold the paper when he did and notes that he felt that he had run out of ideas and motivation for being a legislator. He describes being interviewed by Roy Archibald from the NEA.	Careers - Publishing	Careers - Political	Business ownership
00:26:14	Initial contact with NEA leadership leading to eventual job there	Sweetland describes testifying as the Oregon representative on the party's platform committee at the Democratic National Convention in 1964. The NEA leadership was impressed with his testimony and he had some informal conversations with NEA members at the convention though he imagined any opportunity would be in Washington D.C. which he wasn't ready to consider. He notes that McCaskill had probably had him in mind for a role. He does not recall his first job title at the NEA but it may have included "field consultant," discussing how his title changed over time.	Careers - Political	Democratic National Convention	Political network

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00:00:01	Leading a new political action system for the National Education Association, part three	Sweetland describes how the National Education Association (NEA) and his work with them changed over the years he was there. He describes the variety of politics among teachers in the western states. He describes the role of superintendents at the state and local level and teachers' opposition to their political leadership. The NEA gradually became a teacher-controlled organization during the time Sweetland was there.	Careers - Political	Education - Teachers	Education - Administrators
00:03:08	Leading a new political action system for the National Education Association, part four	Sweetland describes the turmoil caused in the NEA by becoming a teacher-controlled organization. The NEA endorsed James E. Carter for president, their first endorsement. He discusses legislators of both parties drawing the line at cutting programs that had been instituted under teacher leadership and notes it was a different experience than other large economic interests had during the Reagan administration. He describes the growth of political action staff and regional NEA offices around the country.	Education - Teachers	Campaigns - Endorsements	Education - Policy
00:06:04	Oregon teacher contributions toward political action through paying dues	Sweetland credits Cecil W. Posey of the Oregon Education Association (OEA) as the most responsible person for improving the welfare of teachers in Oregon and leading them to become political. He notes that Oregon was the first state in which teachers enrolled in contributing a dollar toward political action. He describes how dues were collected from teachers and whether teachers could abstain from contributing and notes that their efforts have been successful, making the NEA one of the largest contributors to political campaigns for candidates that are committed to education.	Education - Teachers	Political involvement	Campaigns - Contributions
00:10:07	Education funding through federal taxes and Oregon's influence on education policy in the west	Sweetland describes the NEA's involvement in both the Democratic and Republican national conventions, sending large delegations to both. He notes that the Democratic party is deeply committed to educational opportunity for everyone and comments on the percentage of education funding that comes from federal taxes. He asserts that Posey's work on education in Oregon was influential throughout the western states, describing him as a skillful lobbyist as well as an idea man. He notes that some of the best support he received was from school principals who, as administrators, were later barred from participation in OEA decisions.	Education - Administrators	Education - Policy	Education - Funding

00:12:56	Establishing a community college system in Oregon; lowering voting age to 18	Sweetland describes Dr. Pence from the Bend School District who was instrumental in pioneering community colleges in more remote areas of Oregon while Sweetland was advocating for the establishment of a community college system in Oregon starting when he was a legislator. He notes that the OEA was instrumental in establishing the community college system. teachers began to serve in the legislature and there was a question about whether teachers could run for public office. He describes the NEA's efforts toward lower the voting age to 18, convincing teachers to advocate for it, and why he felt it was important for younger people to vote. He notes that it quickly became a popular cause and passed rapidly in most states.	Education - Policy	Junior college	Voting
00:18:38	The NEA's support of voting at age 18	Sweetland discusses the NEA's support of the 18-year-old vote and their commitment to it starting in the early to mid 1960s. The Democratic and Republican parties both endorsed it. He describes a campaign for prison education that he wanted the NEA to support at the same time as the voting issue but encountered resistance to the idea. He notes that the voting issue was directly related to school affairs and possibly created a new pool of young voters who would be in favor of school appropriations. He describes ideological grounds for lowering the voting age as well.	Voting	Political participation	Education - funding
00:21:52	Sweetland's interest in, and work on, bilingual education, part one	Sweetland discusses his interest in bilingual education, which began when he traveled to areas where a high percentage of the student population was Spanish speaking and enumerates many of the issues he noticed. He describes meeting with pioneers on the subject and organizing a bilingual education convention through the NEA in Tucson, Arizona with Maria Luisa Legarra Urquides as chair. He notes the low percentage of bilingual teachers compared to Spanish speaking students.	Education - Bilingual	Urquides, Maria Luisa	Education - Policy
00:24:54	Sweetland's interest in, and work on, bilingual education, part two	Sweetland discusses the importance of teaching Spanish speaking children in Spanish to ensure their educational success. He invited scholars to put together position papers on a variety of related issues. This work resulted in the Bilingual Education Act, which was strongly supported by President Lyndon B. Johnson. He describes the solutions supported by the Act and getting it through congress. He notes that bilingual education has outlasted English-only campaigns and early criticism by President Ronald W. Reagan and that it has resulted in increased educational achievement for Spanish speaking students.	Education - Legislation	Education - Bilingual	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:26	Resistance among teachers to bilingual education	Sweetland discusses reasons for the resistance to bilingual education among teachers. He describes speaking at a teacher assembly in California and receiving private questions from teachers who were discouraged by teaching Spanish speaking students which to him proved the need for bilingual education.	Education - Policy	Education - Teachers	Education - Bilingual
00:03:17	Resistance to bilingual education through the English-only movement; use of bilingual education in Oregon	Sweetland describes the initial resistance to the large numbers of bilingual teachers' aides supplied by federal funding in classrooms primarily led by a mono-lingual teacher, and some eventual success in many districts. He discusses the English-only movement which did not attack bilingual education directly but passed an initiative in California making English the only official language there. He discusses the implications of this on school boards and bilingual education. He describes the extensive use of bilingual education in Oregon for several different languages in response to groups of immigrants and refugees that have moved to the state.	Education - Bilingual	Education - Teachers	Immigration
00:07:23	Working as a lobbyist for the NEA and encouraging teacher involvement	Sweetland describes his work as a registered lobbyist for the National Education Association (NEA) with congressional committee members and their staff involved in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and the Bilingual Education Act. Over time he did less lobbying in Washington D.C. and more "revving up" of teachers' enthusiasm and he describes why teacher involvement was so important.	Lobbyists	Education - Legislation	Political and community organizing
00:10:45	Support from Oregon's congressional delegation on education legislation	Sweetland notes that Oregon's congressional delegation did not have major roles in the committees with which he worked in congress. Mark O. Hatfield and Robert W. Packwood were both supportive, though they had both been his adversaries in Oregon politics. He also notes that it was easy for Wayne L. Morse and Edith Starrett Green, along with Hatfield, to be supportive because they had backgrounds in education. He describes a situation where he approached Hatfield for assistance with another senator who was resistant to some of the educational issues and he was able to resolve it. He describes his reaction to Senator James R. Fannin's objection to the term "English as a second language," though he eventually voted in favor of bilingual education.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Education - Legislation	Lobbyists

00:14:37	Sweetland's positive relationships with the Oregon politicians from both parties while working for the NEA	Sweetland discusses working with Senator Maureen B. Neuberger, who he saw often and was a close friend. He knew her staff and felt close to them, noting that he worked with his Oregon friends from both parties in congress for council and advice and did not find it difficult to secure their support for the NEA's legislation. He notes he was treated well by all of Oregon's senators. He comments on the support of several Oregon members of the House, both Democrat and Republican. Albert C. "Al" Ullman, a senior congressman, was very helpful in helping him get access to other members of congress. He comments that he was on a "collision course" with right-wing conservative politicians but was friends with the other Oregon congressional delegates.	Neuberger, Maureen B.	Education - Legislation	Lobbyists
00:19:30	Working with the education committee in congress	Sweetland notes that Senator Robert F. Kennedy was a member of the education committee. Senator Howard H. Baker of Tennessee was supportive of the education legislation though not on the committee; Sweetland mentions that Tennessee teachers were well organized at the time. He comments that there was no built-in opposition to the things they were advocating.	Kennedy, Robert F.	Education - Legislation	
00:22:21	Retirement at age 65 and reflection on the political strength of teachers during the Reagan years	Sweetland discusses his retirement at age 65, which he did not want to do but the National Education Association (NEA) had compulsory retirement at 65. He notes that such policies were widely changed in the U.S. not long after he retired. He felt things were going well when he retired and notes that resistance to the NEA's work hadn't set in yet. He discusses setbacks during the Ronald W. Reagan years and the political strength of teachers which could not be uprooted by conservative opposition.	Careers - Retirement	Education - Teachers	Political involvement
00:26:27	Oregon politics in the 1960s and 1970s, part one	Harmon asks lengthy question about Sweetland's observations on national and Oregon politics during the turbulent period of 1965 to 1975 when he was working for the NEA. Tape ends before Sweetland begins his answer.			

SR 1130 Oral History Interview with Monroe Sweetland

by Richard Harmon

Oregon Legislature Oral History Series

1984 November 16 - 1987 October 27



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Tape 27, Side 1

1987 October 27

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:05	Oregon politics in the 1960s and 1970s, part two	Sweetland shares his thoughts about changes in the Republican party in the 1960s and 1970s in Oregon, which were partly due to the resurgence of the Democratic party. He names senators Mark O. Hatfield, Robert W. Packwood, and Thomas L. McCall as the leaders of Oregon's moderate Republicanism, noting that they were at times threatened as much by conservative opposition within their party as by Democrats. He notes that he was disappointed in the Democrats' not capitalizing on that situation.	Political parties	Political strategy	Conservatism
00:03:02	Oregon politics in the 1960s and 1970s, part three; national politics during the same time period	Sweetland discusses changes in national politics during the 1960s and 1970s, noting that it was "contrary to what was happening in Oregon," noting that the Republican party was becoming more conservative and the parties became more polarized, and he describes why he thought it was "a healthy tendency." He notes that conservative influences grew in California while he lived there, though Democrats continued to be elected to the legislature. He describes changes to the population in the Southwest and their impact on politics, in comparison to changes happening in Oregon. He notes that political parties are important in Oregon but candidates do not depend on them to get elected.	Conservatism	Political parties	
00:06:46	Changes to the Democratic and Republican parties on a national scale	Sweetland discusses changes to the political parties nationally, commenting that the Republican party has moved to the far right and the Democratic party was changed by the civil rights and voting rights bills and notes ensuing changes to the party resulting in a more liberal party. He discusses the current Democratic candidates for president as a group.	Political parties	Civil rights	Democrats
00:09:40	Sweetland's view on Oregon's liberal Republicans	Sweetland comments "I don't like the Oregon scene" where the leading Republicans such as Hatfield are liberal on certain social issues but support the status quo of the power and timber companies. He notes this is not typical of other places in the U.S. where liberal Republicans have been replaced with conservatives. He discusses what changes may continue, and what he hopes will occur as the end of the Ronald W. Reagan era nears.	Political parties	Republicans	Liberalism

00:13:13	Voters' choice of party versus candidate and the importance of political parties	Sweetland discusses the significance of party in voting, noting that voting independent of party is more prevalent in the present day than earlier in the century. He acknowledges that though many people vote for the candidate rather than the party, people still identify with parties through voter registration and vote for lesser known candidates by party. He describes economic differences between Democrats and Republicans and points out that Oregon does a good job of informing voters. He connects these aspects of the political process, in addition to the need for regulation of election financing, to the increased importance of parties.	Voting	Political parties	Election practices
00:17:40	Changes to the Democratic party during the Vietnam era	Sweetland discusses elements to the left of establishment Democrats that emerged in the Vietnam era, commenting on the riots that occurred at the Democratic National Convention in 1968 and how that era changed the party. He notes current Democrats' stance regarding the U.S.'s Central American policy and desire to avoid another Vietnam, commenting that the 1960s was a "terrible experience for the party."	Democratic National Convention	Vietnam War	
00:20:47	National Democratic party's shift to the left due to political influence of the 1960s era	Sweetland discusses the turmoil in the Democratic party in the late 1960s. He describes the current Republican party's Central America position in comparison to the "no more Vietnams" position of the Democrats on the same topic. He comments on Hubert H. Humphrey's candidacy and discusses his support of Humphrey. He believes that many of the formerly radical ideas that emerged in the 1960 are "firmly ensconced" in the Democratic party, noting that almost all major Democratic presidential candidates are aligned with the left.	Democrats	Humphrey, Hubert H.	
00:25:00	General racial and socio-economic demographics of Democrats and Republicans	Sweetland discusses the support of the Democratic party among teachers, which changed over time as the party was responsive to their concerns. He notes the loyalty of Blacks and Mexican-Americans to the Democratic party. He points out that conservatives, business owners, and the wealthy are generally Republican. He describes his view of the importance of strong political parties. He shares his difficulty with the Vietnam War as a pacifist and discusses alignment between Democrats in the present day.	Pacifism	Political parties	Democrats

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Tape 27, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:01	Sweetland's wholesale business of selling dried floral materials, part one	Sweetland discusses his wholesale business selling dried floral materials, which he explains developed fairly quickly after he retired, inspired by a trip he and Lillie Megrath took to Mexico where he continued his long-time hobby of collecting botanical items. He describes how this grew into a business.	Megrath. Lillie	Business ownership	
00:04:17	Sweetland's wholesale business of selling dried floral materials, part two	Sweetland describes how he began to go out on weekends to search for plant materials and began hiring helpers, acquiring more customers over the course of six months. He enjoyed the opportunity "to be out in the wilds." He discusses an earlier experience of selling juniper branches he collected in Eastern Oregon to florists in younger years when he needed money. He continued quietly doing it as he was working in newspapers and politics. He notes that his declining eyesight makes it hard to scout for plants and also impacts his ability to participate in political activities.	Business ownership	Health concerns	Oregon outdoors
00:07:09	Sweetland's experience of vision loss	Sweetland discusses transferring his business to two men that work for him. He comments that he is in great physical shape and could do all of the outdoor work if it wasn't for is eyesight. He discusses the prognosis for his vision loss and notes that he can no longer read regular size print newspapers though he can read large print with a magnifying glass. He describes the medical issues affecting his left and right eyes.	Business ownership	Health concerns	
00:09:44	Death of Lillie Megrath and Sweetland's living situation and daughters' families	Sweetland shares that Megrath passed away three years ago. He continues to live in the same house and rents rooms to two tenants, but plans to move one day, possibly back to Oregon, though he enjoys where he lives. He discusses his daughters' families.	Megrath. Lillie	Family Life	Family death

00:11:33	Final remarks	Harmon thanks Sweetland for the interview and Sweetland makes some closing remarks, noting he has enjoyed coming to Oregon to participate in the interviews and his appreciation for the Oregon Historical Society.			
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